

A SHORT
SURVEY OF
THE KINGDOME
of Svveden

CONTAINING A BRIEF DESCRIPTION of all the Provinces of this
whole Dominion.

As also the riches of this Kingdome, the antiquitie, nature,
and manners of this Nation.

Together with the Government of this Realme, Might
and Power of this great King, as well by Sea as
by Land, his great Officers, his Customes,
and Reuenues of the Crowne.

A Catalogue of many of the Kings of SWEDEN, of
those especially who have reigned these last five hundred
yeares, with some of their most memorable Acts
and Deeds, with their Alliance, and
Issue, or Offspring.

Something also more particularly concerning that Illustrious in-
vincible Great GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS the 2. and some
of his most Memorable Acts since his coming to the
Crowne, as well before, as since his entering
into Germany, untill this pre-
sent yeare 1632.

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THE FIFTH
OF THE KINGDOM
OF SWEDEN

CONTAINING A BRIEF DES

cription of all the Towns of the

Kingdom of Sweden, and of the

Topography of the same, with a

list of the principal Families, and

of the Nobility, and of the

Academy of Sciences, and of the

University of Upsala, and of the

of the Royal Academy of Sciences,

and of the Royal Academy of Arts,

and of the Royal Academy of Letters,

and of the Royal Academy of Music,

and of the Royal Academy of Dancing,

and of the Royal Academy of Painting,


and of the Royal Academy of Sculpture,

and of the Royal Academy of Architecture,

and of the Royal Academy of Medicine,



The Contents or principall heads
handled in this whole
Discourse.

1  *F* the division of all these
Northerne Countries,
and antiquity of the king-
dome of Sweden, together with the
large extent of this dominion, and
the commodities this kingdome af-
fords.

2 *A more particular survey of the
kingdome of Sweden, with a short
description of the particular parts
or Provinces thereof, and the be-
nefit they yeeld to the king and sub-
iect.*

The Contents.

- 3 Of the nature, manners, and customs of the Swedish or Suetians, and into how many ranks or degrees the people are divided, where the Clergie is also comprehended.
- 4 Of the politicke and civill government of the kingdome of Sweden. Of their five great Colledges, or courts of Iustice, and some others also. Of the chiefe great officers of the kingdome.

Of the might and power of the king of Sweden, both by sea and land: of his horse and foot forces, and great store of brasse ordnance. Of the great number of warre-ships and other ships for service, and the great number of marriners wherewith this kingdome is for all occasions furnished.

The Contents.

- 6 *Of customes and tributes, or subsidies ordinary and extraordinary belonging to the king of Sweden.*
- 7 *A catalogue of some kings of Sweden, together with some of their most memorable acts.*
- 8 *A more particular survey of the last kings of this countrey, of these last 500. yeares, with some other principall acts, alliance, issue, or offspring.*
- 9 *Of great Gustavus Adolphus this present king now reigning, with his most memorable Acts, both before and after his entring into Germany.*

The Countess



THE DESCRIPTION OF THE KINGDOME OF SWEDEN.

I.



Our moderne Geographers call all those Northern countries of *Europe* declining towards the North, the Northern world. This whole countrey (say they) is divided into two parts, *Scania*, and *Dania*, *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, by *Pliny*, called an Island of unknowne greatnesse, hems in & begirts about all the northernmost part of *Europe*. This is a large and vast Region, extending it selfe from the 55. to the 72. degree of northerly latitude; above 1000.

Division of
the Northern
world.

Bartholomew English

English miles, and from the 25. to the 65. degree of longitude, or 2400 of our miles. On the south side, it borders on *Germany* and *Denmarke*, on the North and West, on the Ocean Sea, and on the East on *Russia*. The parts of this countrey lying neereſt to the South, where the Pole is not elevated above 60 degrees is indifferent temperat; the Region lying betwixt the 60. degree and the arctick circle, are not ſo temperate, howbeit, the intemperature of the ayre is well regulated with the fertility of the ſoyle, in ſuch places eſpecially as are not covered over with woods, or rocks, in the ſouth & eaſterne parts principally. But the extreme, or moſt northern parts, lying betwixt the arctick circle, and the pole arctick, enjoy neither a temperate ayre, nor yet a fruitful ſoile, and ſince, by reaſon of the faint heat of the Sun, corne could not there well ripen, therefore the wiſe Creator of all things hath furniſhed theſe countries with great variety of wild beaſts and divers rivers, lakes & gulſes furniſhed with variety of wholeſome fiſhes, for the ſuſtaining of the inhabitants lives. It would ſeem that this *Scandia* was in former times far more populous, then it is at this time, witneſſe theſe frequent tranſmigrations, and, as it were, inundations of the *Scanzian* people into other remote regions of the world; when as partly by reaſon of the multitude, and naturall ſecundity or fruitfulnes of that people, partly by reaſon of dearth of corn, & partly by their inclination to war and avoyding idlenes, like Bees they ſought out new hives for them-

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themselves and their children, and those great heapes of stones, even at this day in the most desarts & woods to be seen, & in former times, no doubt gathered together to cleanse the high waies, do undoubtedly evidence unto us, that in former times all those places have bin peopled, and therefore not without great reason, did the ancient writers call this country, a shop of people: *Officinam gentiū populorū que vaginam*, & from hence have we not only the *Normans*, *Suevians*, *Vandals*, & divers other nations: but the *Westrogoths*, and *Ostrogoths*, also who after many peregrinations, thorow many Provinces and Kingdomes, whom they wearied out with their wars, at length they settled themselves in *Spain*, where even at this day they beare rule.

This *Scandia*, or *Scādinavia*, comprehends under it 2 northern kingdomes, *Sweden* & *Norway*. The kingdom of *Sweden*, as witnesse the *Scanzian* histories, is more ancient then any of the others, from whose Kings hath the ancient families of the Kings of *Denmark* & *Norway*, are descended for *Dan* first King of *Denmark*, from whence this country was called *Dania*, or *Danmarchia* was the sonne of *Humelus* the 16 King of *Sweden*, and the *Norwegians*, in their Chronicle, before ever they come to their owne, reckon vp 25 Kings of *Sweden*, of whom is descended *Hwitben*, by the mother descended of one *Soluon*, a certaine Prince of *Norway* succeeded him in his dominion, and haviuing not a little enlarged the same, left it to his lawfull heires and successors, from whom

Antiquity of
the kingdom
of *Sweden*.

Haraldus Harfagher, being lineally descended in the fourth degree, having vanquished and expelled all the other petty Kings, did there first of all establish an absolute Monarchy, as witnesseth the ancient Chronicle of *Norway*; written by Master *Iohn Martinus Slangernupensis*, and published in *Denmarke*, Anno. 1595.

Of this kingdome of *Sweden*, I purpose now to say some thing, as I finde it written in the *Swedish* History, howbeit, as briefly as I can: and speaking of the countrey, I shall say something of the severall Provinces and Territories belonging to this Crowne, the commodities and riches they yeeld, both to King and Subject; as also concerning the politicke government, together with divers customes of this countrey. In the next place, something shall be said of the might and power of this great King, both by Sea and Land, his chiefe Officers of State, &c. and then come wee to the Kings of that countrey, both ancient and of latter times, with some of their chiefe acts, and the latter Kings alliances. In the last place is something more particularly said concerning this great *Gustavus Adolphus* now reigning, and his chiefe acts, both before and since his expedition into *Germany*, briefly handled.

The King of *Sweden*, or *Swethland*, call it as you list, although untill now of late yeeres, not so much taken notice of in these parts of the world as many other Princes and Potentates; yet may
it

it well appeare that hee is no meane Prince, not of small power. His chiefe countrey, and from which he takes his chiefe denomination, is called by some *Sueconia*, and the people from thence *Sueones*: as also, and with us most frequently *Suewin*, and the people *Swevi*; now there is in high *Germany*, another countrey sounding somewhat like it, called *Suevia*, the people *Suevi*, and in high *Dutch*, *Swaben*, bordering on *Barvaria*, being a colonie in former times come out of this countrey of *Sweden*, of whom my purpose is not here to speake. This potent King then hath under his dominion, not onely this country of *Sweden*, properly so called, but also *Gothland*, *Flintland*, and a great part of *Lapland*, besides some Territories in the dominion of the great Duke or Knez of *Russia*, or *Muscovia*, as hereafter shall appeare. This countrey is a very fruitfull soyle, a land flowing with milke and honey, and yeelding come in great abundance; besides the great abundance of mettalls digged out of the bowells of the earth, and the excellency of the pastures of this land, may from hence appeare, that some countrey people of *Holland*, removing their habitation into *Sweden*, affirmed that they made as much butter of 60. measures of milke there, as they did in *Holland* of a hundred the like measures. This pleasant countrey is replenished with innumerable lakes, furnished with most dainty fishes; & out of these same lakes do run and issue out many pleasant and profitable rivers.

*Sueconia.**Suevia.*

rivers. This country is in the South parts more plain & even; but towards the North and West more mountainous, not without great store of woods, very usefull for the fining of those met-
tals, in so great abundance digg'd out of many of those mountaines. The maritane parts not of *Swetland* onley, but of *Finland* also, are for the most part environed with high and steepe rocky hills & Ilands, many of them being scarce covered with greene grasse, and this is the cause why it is so hard and difficult a matter for strangers, without some skilfull Pilot of the naturall inhabitants, to saile neere their shore, and strangers at their first approaching wonder that such a country should afford the inhabitants meanes to sustaine life, until such time, as they are better acquainted with the inner parts of the countrey; and this land hath likewise commerce with the Ile of *Brittaine*, *Denmarke*, *Norway*, *Poland*, *Russia*, and such other Notherne Regions beyond the 50 or 51 degrees of Northerly latitude, that it bringeth forth none of that noble liquor of the grape, which is notwithstanding in great abundance brought from other countries, and besides, they are well furnished with good ale and beere for their ordinary drinke.

Division of
the kingdome
of Sweden

2.
The Kingdome of Sweden is divided into *Sweden*, *Gothland*, *Finland*, *Ingria* and *Esthonia*. *Sweden*, or *Swetland*, called *Suecia*, or *Sueovia*, into *Sueovia*, properly so called, and the *Noriblands*, *Nordlandias*.

Nordlandias. Of *Sueovia*, properly so called, are these parts or Provinces following. *Vplandia*, *Vestmania*, *Dalecharlia* *Nevira* and *Suedermania*.

This country *Vplandia* hath most commonly bin graced with the pre-eminence above the rest, and where the King hath most commonly kept his Court. This country is very well furnished with plenty of very good corne, the which is liberally imparted, to these daily diggers of mettalls upon the mountaines. It is not destitute of good mines of yron, and leed especially, and in some places, of silver also, although not very much. It is againe divided into three folk-lands (as they call them) that is; shires, or Provinces of three people; and these againe sub-divided into smaller parts, much answerable to our division of hundred, and which name they also attribute unto them. Of all the cities and townes, not only of this, but of all the other Provinces of the *Swedish* dominions, *Stackbolme* is the chiefe, and where the King most cōmonly makes his abode and residence, seated in an Iland among the waters, as *Venice*, for the which cause it had this name imposed. By meanes of the lake *Melennus* it heth brought from the inland al maner of grain, butter, cheese, and such other commodities usefull for the life of man, as also copper, yron, and other mettals; and again, by the same way sends them back such cōmodities as are brought from remote regions: and by the sea it is supplied with wine, oile, salt, &c. It is much of the same degree of northerly latitude with the city *Aberden* in the north of

Sueovia and
the parts
thereof.

Vplandia.

Commodities
of this coun-
trei.

Mines in this
countrey.
Division of
Vplandia.

Stackbolme.

Vysalia.

of *Scotland*, it being seated in the South part of *Sweden*, to wit, betwixt the 58. and 59. degree. Next unto it, is *Vysalia*, sometime the royal seat of the adjacent northerne parts: for there was kept the Kings Court, the supreme court of justice, and there was also the Archbishops see with a faire cathedrall Church, the which onely of all the rest, continueth yet untill this day. There there is also a famous Vniversity, of the which more hereafter. This City is seated, as it were, in the very center of this rich Province, on the banke of the River *Sala*. Besides these, there are yet in this Province some others of good note, howbeit, inferiour to the former, to wit, *Enecopia*, *Sigrundia*, *Oregrundia*.

*Vestmania.**Rich Mines.*

The next Province of *Sueconia*, is *Vestmania*, in fertility nothing inferiour to *Vplandia*, but in mettalls farre exceeding the same: for in it is a very rich silver mine, called *Salbergh*; as for good yron and Steele, there is there also great abundance, where mines of copper, lead and brimstone are not also wanting. The chiefe City thereof is called *Grosia*, and commonly *Westeras*, adorned with a Bishops see, and a cathedrall Church, where is also a faire stately castle to be seene, and heere may one see great store of copper and lead brought from the hills of that countrey: There are yet besides this, the Townes *Arbogia* and *Koping* abounding with the same mettalls, but yron especially.

Dalecharlia.

The Province of *Dalecharlia*, although it be

not inferiour to the former in the abundance of mettalls and mineralls, yet in the abundance of good copper digged out of these deepe vaults and cavernes, to the no small amazement of such as are not acquainted with such sights; it doth farre exceede any other; and besides copper, the same myne yeeldeth yet great store of brimstone, alum and copperas. And the water which is drawne from thence, changeth yron into good copper, with the losse of the fourth part, if the waight of the yron be in small pieces; and the third part only, if the pieces be great and thick. This countrey yeelds also good store of graine; howbeit, scarce sufficient to furnish those laborious painefull pioners, there being there such a number of them maintained at worke.

A profitable
water.

Next unto it, is *Nericia*, where although there be a silver myne, yet yeelding but small benefit, is therefore neglected. The mynes of brimstone yeeld also store of alum and copperas. It would seeme, that all the inhabitants of this countrey, are borne naturall Smiths: for they send abroad into all the neighbouring countries all manner of yron implements. They have but one citty, called *Orebregia*.

Nericia.

The last is *Sudermannia*, which is beyther destitute of mettalls, nor yet of good store of yron, especially the parts adjoyning to the great lake *Melernus*. The chiefe city of this countrey is *Nycopia*, a famous port for traficke, and withall adorned with a faire castle, where the Duke of this

Sudermannia.

Nycopia.

*Strengha.**Tolga, Torfilia,
Trofa.**Northland.
Gestrucia.**Gervalia.**Helsingia,
sometimes a
kingdome.**Helsingians, an
ancient peo-
ple.*

counrey most commonly had his abode. Next is *Strenghia* an Episcopall Sea, with a Cathedrall Church, graced with the dead corps of *Charles* the 9. of that name, and father to the most famous and victorious King, great *Gustavus* now reigning. There are yet some other Townes belonging to this teritory, to wit, *Tolga*, *Torsilia*, and *Trofa*, all very rich and commodious for trafficke and commerce.

The other part of *Sweden*, is properly called by the name of *Northland*. Of this *Northland*, there are two Provinces, *Gestrucia* & *Helsingia*. *Gestrucia*, had come enough to supply the inhabitants wants, and besides, is well furnished with yron mynes: It hath in it one very good City, called *Gervalia*, seated by the Sea-side, as well for exportation, as importation of all manner of commodities, and about halfe a daies journey from the coper mynes. By ancient records, it appeareth that this *Helsingia* in former times, was a generall name, comprehending the rest of the Northern Provinces; and the *Scanzian* Histories doe testifie, that this same country in former times, was graced with the Title of a kingdome, and was governed by Kings, until such time as *Ingelus*, King of *Vpsalia*, and father to *Olavus Trevelias*, King of *Vermelandia*, at his coronation burnt to ashes, the last *Helsingian* King, with some other moe, whose kingdome hee after incorporated to that of *Vpsalia*. Many other things concerning the antiquity and valour of this Nation, for brevity,

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vity, I purposely let passe. Among all the *Swedish* people, these are most remarkable for their great hospitality; and besides, they are so affectionate to learning, that although publike Schooles for good literature, be but rare among them, yet are private persons, who have attained to any learning, so forward to instruct their neighbours, that it is a hard matter to find one going at plough, but hee can read. The inhabitants of this country, are either *Helsingians*, properly so call'd, or *Lapländers*. Of the *Helsingians*, then the Provinces, or these: *Helsingia* properly so called, *Medelpadia*, *Angermania*, and *Botnia*.

Affectionate
to learning.

This *Helsingia*, properly so called, was formerly caled *Sundhede* and *Nordstegh*. The soyle of this country is fruitfull enough, and the inhabitants much addicted to grazing of cattle, and many of them are very industrious in making of linnen cloth, and not unskilfull in many other manifold trades, some being also addicted to fishing. It containeth one good city, *Hudinswaldia*, whose inhabitants transport into other countries great store of butter, tallow, hides and skins, pitch and rozen, masts for ships, clap-boord and the like.

Helsingia properly so called.

Hudinswaldia.

Medelpadia is much of the same nature & quality with *Helsingia*, but that it is somewhat narrow and fuller of woods. It is furnished with 2 good rivers, well stor'd with exceeding good fish, as *Salmons* especially, and it is supposed, that in former times, the *Helsingian* Kings kept their Court in this Countrey.

Medelpadia.

Angermannia, although it be full of high and steepe

Angermannia.

Fertility of
the soyle.

steep rocks, yet are the vallies so fruitfull, that if but once in ten yeeres compassed, they bring forth every yeere exceeding good corne, if the unseasonableness of the weather, doe not sometimes frustrate the husband-mans expectation. It is, as it were, divided into two armes, the one more southerly, running towards the West; the other towards the Sea, and further to the North. It is watered with one faire river, abounding with divers sorts of good fishes, Salmons especially: there is in it also one faire city.

Bohnia,

Bohnia is not so hilly as this *Angermannia*, and yet by reason of the sandy soyle, and the coldness of the climat, the countrey is not so fruitfull as the former, which defect, notwithstanding, is well supplied with the abundance of other commodities. It is very well watered with divers great rivers, abounding with very good fish, Salmons, especially: It hath in it no city, howbeit, every Parish is, as it were, a towne of trafficke and commerce; for in sommer they provide store of corne, and such other commodities, as their neighbour *Laplanders* want, which they buy of such as trafficke into their countrey, which commodities in the winter they carry into *Lapland*, where all rivers and rivers and lakes are hard frozen; and bring againe backe from thence great abundance of rich furs, fishes dried and hardened with the frost, and many the like commodities.

Lapponia, or
Lappia,

Next followes *Lapponia*, or *Lappia*, called commonly

monly *Lapland*, and the inhabitants *Lappones*,
Laplanders. This is the northermost Province
 belonging to this potent Prince, a large and
 vast country, but hath neyther corne-fields, ci-
 ties nor townes. The countrey is full of hills,
 woods, rivers, lakes and pooles; and in many
 places very good pastures. The people are in-
 ingenious enough and civill, living most by hun-
 ting and fishing: They live like unto the *Tar-*
tars, travelling in great troupes together, with
 their cattell, and fettle about some river or lake,
 where there is good pasture for their cattell, and
 when that is all eaten up, remove to another
 place. Adultery and murther is scarce heard
 of among that people, nor yet any theft, and
 merchants travelling that way, ordinarily leave
 their wares, covered onely with some old cloth
 to keepe off the snow, and after divers daies, at
 their returne, never misse any of their goods.
 Their apparrell is made of skinnies of beasts and
 wollen cloth brought to them from other coun-
 tries; as for linnen cloth they have none; but
 to sew their clothes, they make thred of the
 nerves or sinewes of beasts, dried, beaten, and
 dressed like flaxe, with the which they both
 sew their garments, & cover the same also with
 tinne, as we doe with silver and so adorne their
 garments therewith, as we doe with silver and
 gold lace. In former times, they were much ad-
 dicted to forcery and witchcraft, howbeit, that
 is now well reformed. In stead of houses they

Their manner
 of life.

Their inno-
 cencie,

Their appa-
 rell.

Strange
 thred.

Their tents.

Their tents. use tents made of the barke of birch sowed together. In the winter time, they meete together at certaine places, and faile not, where both these aforementioned merchants, find them to trafficke with the Kings customers, to demand their tribute, and the Churchmen were wont to come to catechize them, and to baptize their children, &c. But *Charles the 9.* and farther to this famous and great *Gustavus*, now raiging, built in severall places of this country certaine chapells, and churches for the exercise of Religion.

Nature of the people.

**Good soldiers
Diamonds,
Topazes, and
Amethists.
among them.**

This people is nimble, active, and very good souldiers, which if envy it selfe should deny, yet that memorable battell fought neer *Leipzig* will witnes to the worlds end: some of the hills of this country yeeld precious stones, viz. Diamonds, Topazes, and Amethists.

At this day, these *Laplanders* are subject to 3. Kings, of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and the great Duke of *Russia*. The greatest, & the best part of this country, viz. all the South, & mediterranean part, belongs to the King of *Sweden*, a very huge vast countrey, extending from the 69. to the 71. degree of northerly latitude, being above 400. miles in length and above 360. in breadth.

**Division of
this country.**

This country is divided into 5. severall territories, or jurisdictions, called *Lapmarchia*, to wit, *Vmalapmarck*, *Pitalapmarck*, *Tornlapmarck*, & *Kimi-lapmarck*, whose inhabitants pay tribute to none but to the King of *Sweden*. To *Norway*, now under the danish King, belongeth that tract running along

long the sea-coast, called *Finnarchia*, and the inhabitants *Sjofuni*, or maritime inhabitants, living upon fish onely. The rest belongs to the *Russian* Prince, from the castle of *Wardhus* to the mouth of the *milbric* sea, in the *Swedish* tongue called *Trennes*; in the *Lapländers* language *Pribi-nienni*; and in the *Russian* speech *Tarchanavolech* even at this day.

Now next after the country of *Sweden* followes in order *Gothia*, or *Gothland*; as if one should say, a good land, being also subiect to the Crowne of *Sweden*, & divided from the same by a great wood onely. This is the ancient country, and naturall foile of so many warlike people, which in former ages have made their names famous to future generations, which honour many other nations would willingly assume unto themselves, the wth subiect, for brevities sake, I must here passe.

This countrey is divided into two parts, East and West *Gothland*. To West *Gothland* belong these Provinces following *Vestrogothia*, *Dalia* and *Fermelandia*, vnto which some joyne *Hallandia*.

Vestrogothia, as it is somewhat inferiour to the most fruitfull parts of *Sweden*, in regard of corne; so doth it againe in good pastures for cattle exceed them; wherein consists their chiefe riches, as the others in their tillage; & increase of corn. It is also watered with many rivers, yeelding great store of fish, besides divers Citties and Townes. The Citties are *Gothsburgum*, a great and rich staple for trafficke, *Slara* an Episcopall

Gothia.

Division of
this country.

Vestrogothia.

Citties.

Townes.

Episcopall Sea, *Mariebladum*, and *Lidecopia*. The townes thereof *Fabropia*, *Sbredni*, *Hin*, *Bogefund*, *Beretta*, and *Lindofia* the old.

Dalia.

Dalia, is a mountainous countrey in most places; hath many fishie rivers and lakes, and pasture for cattell in no small abundance, in so much, that there are farre greater oxen found in that countrey, then in other places.

Vermelandia.

Vermelandia, among all the *Gothish* Provinces best inhabited, and colonies first carried thither by *Olaus Trekelius*. It is a hilly and wood-land countrey, yet not unfurnished, of yron mynes, and one of copper reasonable rich, but lately found out. In it is one citty called *Caroloftadinm*, built by *Charles* the 9. in a place before called *Tinguatla*, *Hallandia*, a little countrey adjoyning thereto, because belonging to the King of *Denmarke*, I there of set purpose passe by.

Caroloftadinm.

Ostrogothia.

Fertility of
the soyle.

The Provinces of East-*Gothland*, are *Ostrogothia*, *Smalandia*, and *Oelandia*, with which in former times, were also reckoned *Gotlandia*, *Scania*, and *Bleckingia*. *Ostrogothia*, is for the most part a plaine champian countrey, and so fruitfull, that it exceedeth many other Provinces of *Sweden*, and by some thought, not to equall onely, but even to exceede *Vpland* it selfe, the principall Province of the whole *Swedish* dominion. It is exceeding pleasant, and very well furnished with many fishie rivers, abundance of wild beasts and wild fowle; and finally, whatsoever is useful for mans sustenance, except wine and salt. Neither is it furnished

unfurnished of mynes in the mountainous parts of *Godegard*, *Hellestberg*, and *Vongaberg*. In it is seated the City *Vadstenan*, adorned with a faire castle, and an Abbey dedicate to Saint *Brigeta*. There is besides it, *Scheningia*, sometimes of great fame and note, but now reduced to the forme of a Towne, *Lanicopia*, an Episcopall Sea, *Norcopia*, and *Sudercopia*, two famous staples, or Townes for trafficke.

Smalandia, a large country, above 300. miles in compasse, and is, for the most part, full of great woods, and yet for good pastures, nothing inferior to many of the neighbour countries, inso-much that they send many very great fed cattle into *Denmarke*, which are from thence yeerely in great abundance sent into all high *Germany* and the lowcountries. In it are also great store of great rivers & lakes, wel stored with abundance of excellent good fish. In that part called *Tiniffia* there are copper mines newly found out. In *Taberg* there are good steele mynes: and besides, out of their lakes, they gather a certaine rude matter, which with very small labour is made very good yron. This countrey is divided into divers parts, the principall whereof, are *Tieberad*, *Verandia*, *Tiniffia*, as also *Finberdin* and *Mansingia*, famous for the *Lanzobards* expedition. Cities for the largeness of the countrey it hath not many; the chiefe are *Calmaria*, *Levecopias* *Vexio* an Episcopall Sea, *Elresio*, and *Veservile*.

Smalandia,

Good pastures.

Mines of copper and steele,

Division of this country.

D

Olandia,

Olandia.

Occasion of
warrest e-
twixt the
two neigh-
bouring Prin-
ces.

Olandia is a rich and fruitfull Iland, abounding in many rich commodities. But because this Iland, as likewise *Hallandia* and *Bleckingia* are at this present under the obedience of the *Danish* King, I will here passe by it. And yet shall it not be out of purpose to take notice that these Ilands have beene the cause of great quarrells and controversies betwixt these two neighbouring *Princes*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*: and no lesse cotrouersie hath it caused among Writers, some pretending a right, some a long prescription of time to corroborate the Title of their Prince, whose right they tooke upon them to maintaine.

Finlandia.

Why so cal-
led.

Nature of
this people.

Next in order followes *Finland*, which some thinke so to be called in comparison of *Sweden*, as though it did in fruitfulness farre exceed it, who are foulely deceived: for it is more probable that it was first called *Fiendland*, by reason of the great hostility those *Finlanders* exercised against this nation, so long as they were commanded by a King of their owne. This countrey abounds in corne, pastures, fish, and fowle; and finally, in such things as are most necessary for the life of man: this people is very laborious, and able to endure hardship. Of old they were esteemed the mildest among all those *Scanzian* people, howbeit, at this day, they be somewhat harsher, and their valour in warre was well witnessed in this last memorable battle, fought neere *Leipsig* in *Misnia*. They have a peculiar language,

language of their owne, in the which are some singularities to be observed; namely, that some letters they cannot pronounce: as B, D, G, and that they want the letter F, neyther have they any word beginning with two consonants, and therefore when they pronounce any such word, in other languages, they leave out such letters: and for this cause, if they be not sent abroad while they are yet young, they can never learne to pronounce forreigne languages, and thus for *gratus*, they pronounce *ratus*, for *spes*, *pes*: for *Dominus*, *tominus*: for *bonus*, *ponus*, &c. And this is the reason, why the Nobles, Merchants, and others of ability, send their youth to be instructed in the *Swedish* tongue, by which meanes they are afterwards fitted for the learning of any other. Againe, in their language, they observe no genders, having one onely articles, *se*, which they attribute to both sexes, and to all genders. Some others for brevity, I here willingly passe by. These *Finlanders* in former times, had Kings of their owne nation, great warres with the *Swedish*, untill such time as being by *Ericus* King of *Sweden*, subdued in the yeere 1130. they were also forced to embrace the Christian faith. Now this King subdued not the whole countrey, but afterwards *Birgerus Ieri* subdued *Tavastia*, and againe *Turgillus* subdued *Runts*, or *Carelia*, and about the yeere 1193. the better to keepe them in obedience, and withall to inhibit the

Singularities
in their lan-
guages.

When, and by
whom first
subdued.

incurſions of the *Ruſſians*, hee built the caſtle *Viburg*.

Division of
the country.

Cities, towns
and caſtles.

Finland is dived into the South, North, *Caiana*, *Savolaxia*, *Tavafkia*, *Nylandia* and *Carlia*: The Northerne part is divided from the Southerne by the river *Amarokei*, running hard by the Episcopall ſea *Abo*. In the Weſterne part thereof, is that old caſtle *Gusſe*, now ruinated; in the Eaſt part the caſtle *Raſeberg*, together with the jurifdiction thereto belonging. The Northerne part thereof extends it ſelfe towards the Bothnicke gulfe, Northward; comprehending the one and the other *Salagundia*, *Vienio*, and *Maſeo*. In it is a famous river called *Cumo-elſſe*, abounding with Salmons, and many other dainty fiſhes, and neere the Episcopall City, *Biornebegh*, falling into the Sea. Betwixt this city and *Abo*, are the townes *Raumo*, *Nyſtadh*, and *Nadhandill*, where was of old, that famous Monaftery, called the valley of grace.

Caiana.

Townes.

Caiana, called alſo the Eaſterne *Bothnia*, is furniſhed with many goodly fiſhie rivers. It hath lately built there in the towns *Vla* and *Vaſa*; as alſo the caſtles *Caianoburgum* and *Vloburgum*.

Savolaxia.

Lake-Ladoga.

Savolaxia abounds with goodly lakes and rivers, and almoſt all of them diſburden themſelves by the river *Vox*, into that great lake, *Ladoga*. This lake *Togetha*, together with theſe rivers among all the reſt of this *Scanzian* country, doe onely breed the ſeacalfe, called *Phoca*, and *Vitulus Marinus*. They are likewise furniſhed with

with abundance of other good fishes, and among
 others great Iackes and Pikes, which are from
 thence, being first dryed with the frost, in great
 abundance transported to *Viburgum*. In it is al-
 so a very faire strong castle, built in the yeere,
 1475. by one *Ericus Axelson*, Master of the
 Kings household, and by him called *Saint Olavus*
 castle.

Sea-caste.

Nyfat.

Tavastia is a mediterranean countrey, and in
 it that famous and renowned lake *Peiende*. The
 strong castle of *Tavastia* was built by *Bergerus le-
 ri*, to curbe and keepe under these *Tavastians* by
 him newly conquered, and subjugated under
 the Crowne of *Sweden*, having withall compell-
 ed them to embrace the Christian religi-
 on. In the North parts of this countrey, the in-
 habitants fish out of the bottomes of their lakes
 a certaine rude matter, which, with small labour
 and paines, and as little charges, they make ve-
 ny good yron, and very serviceable for mans
 use.

Tavastia.

Nyfat or

New-castle.

Yron made
of water.

Nylandia, not that it was so called, as though
 in former times it had beene without any inha-
 bitants, but by reason that those who doe now
 inhabite the same, in comparison of other, were
 but newly come thither, for the *Helsingians* and
 other people of *Sweden*, sent thither their colo-
 nies. The countrey is fruitfull enough, and well
 furnished with store of fish, fowle & wild beasts
 for hunting. It hath in it two townes, *Borgo*, and
Helsingfors.

Nylandi.

Townes.

Carelia is a large and vast Region, and seemeth that the old inhabitants lived most by their sheepe and cattell: for *Curia* in their language, signifieth sheepe or cattell. So long as the *Finlanders* had a King of their owne nation over them, all this countrey of *Carelia* belonged to *Finland*: but since the *Swedish* did so much by warre annoy the inhabitants, that by little and little, they brought many of the Provinces of that country, to become tributary to them; the *Russians* much suspecting the power arising of so potent a neighbouring Prince, thought in time to anticipate his enemies, designs: for the which cause, this *Russian* Prince by force of armes, made himselfe Master of this whole countrey. And this same country was for many yeeres after the common theater of warre betwixt those two potent Princes of *Sweden* and *Russia*; and that for a long tract of time, with various and doubtfull event, sometimes the one, and sometimes again the other party prevailing, untill such time as *Magnus*, surnamed *Smek*, King of *Sweden*, and *George*, Duke of *Novogardia* divided it equally betwixt them, setting & appointing their limits and bounds in *Systerbecke*. Now how it came wholly within these few yeeres under the crowne of *Sweden*, shall hereafter in its proper place appeare. In this *Carelia* is that strong city *Wiburg*, a famous staple or mart towne for merchants, exceeding well fortified with strong walls, and deepe large moates round about, and a strong

Wiburg,

strong castle in the same. This same City have the *Russians* often (but in vaine) besieged with 100000. armed men. *Rexholmia*, by the *Swedish* corruptly so called, and by the *Russians*, *Carolograd*, or the fort or fortresse of *Carelia* is seated very strongly in two little Ilands, at the mouth of the river *Wexen*, in the one of which is seated the city, and in the other the castle. The soyle is very fruitfull, especially such places as adjoyne next unto the great lake *Ladefco Ozeru*: but 15. or 20. milés further from the lake, it is so marshie and fenny, that the mountainous and hilly parts thereof will onely beare come, for the which cause the inhabitants there live most vpon fish and wild beasts, and this aforementioned lake is one of the greatest of all *Europe*, as being above 190. miles in length, and about 80. in breadth, and of this lake, about the fifth part onely belongs to the *Russian* Prince, and all the rest to the Crowne of *Sweden*. In this great lake, besides the great abundance of *Salmons* and other fishes, there is there caught a little fish also little bigger then a hering, and in their language called *Ladog* (no where else in all *Russia*, but there to be found) from whence this lake takes the denomination. In the countrey of *Rexholme*, are some rubies found.

Greatest lake
of all *Europe*.

A peculiar
fish.
Rubies.

Next *Carelia*, followes both in the order of nature and situation the countrey called *Ingria*, which was but lately annexed to the Crowne of *Sweden*. The soile is very fruitfull in the which are many

Ingria.

*Alce, Elgh, or
Elemt.*

Nottburg.

*Conrio, Iama-
gorod.*

*Esthonia.
How it came
first under the
Swedish
Crowne.*

many rivers full of good wholesome fish. Besides, in that country is great store of wild fowle and wild beasts of severall kinds; and among these they hunt most that wilde beast in Latin called *Alce*, in the *Swedish* language, *Elgh*, and in high *Dutch* *Elemt*. These beasts twice a yeere in great troopes passe over the river *Nieva*: for in the spring, they passe in great number out of *Russia* into *Carelia*; and in harvest againe returne the same way into *Russia*. This countrey hath in it many strong forts and castles, which have hitherto beene accounted the keyes of the *Russian* kingdome, and no other in all his dominions with them to be compared. *Nottburg* is the chiefest and strongest hold of all the rest, and therefore held impregnable, howbeit, at length taken in by the victorious King now reigning, as hereafter shall appeare. In the same country, are also *Capurio*, *Iamarod*, Castles not onely strong by nature, but very well furnished also by the art of man.

The last of all the Provinces belonging to this Crowne and Kingdome of *Sweden*, is called *Esthonia*, being a part of that vast countrey, called *Livonia*, and hath not beene vnder the *Swedish* government above 60 and odde yeeres, and by this meanes came first under that iurisdiction. Certaine Nobles who tooke upon them to propagate the Christian religion being sent for into *Livonia*, forgetting the errand they came about, gave themselves wholly over to carnall

tall lust, and gluttonie, and drunkennesse; and
 withall keeping the inhabitants in such a base
 and slavish subiection, that they seemed rather
 to command ouer beasts then men. And for this
 cause, God the auenger of all wrongs, and puni-
 sher of all wickednesse stirred vp *Basilus* the ty-
 rant of Muscovia to suppress their insolencie
 and punish their pride, who subdued a great
 part of Livonia, destroying all in their way that
 made resistance; with fire and sword. These
 poore Livonians now perceiuing themselves put
 to such a strait, implored the ayde of the Empe-
 rour *Charles* the 5. keeping then a dyet, or gene-
 rall meeting of the whole estates of the Empire
 at Ausbourg 1551. this countrey then being a
 member of the Empire. The Emperour then,
 distracted with other warres, not being able to
 send them any succour, wished them to seeke for
 succour and ayde of the king of Sweden and
 other neighbouring Princes. The Revalians
 therefore, and the Oselians demand ayde of the
 king of Denmarke, (Revalia being heretofore
 built by *Valdimarius*, a King of Denmarke, and
 from him received their priuiledges) howbeit to
 no end. And therefore finding no sudden suc-
 cour against so mighty and potent a Prince, they
 were constrained to implore ayde of *Ericus* 14.
 king of Sweden, and therefore in the yere 1561.
 freely submitted themselves under his obedi-
 ence; which petition of theirs notwithstanding,
 his father *Gustavus* had in his life time denied:

Provinces of
the countrey

Five severall
languages in
Livonia.

and therefore some are of opinion that this king *Ericus* brought vpon himselfe and successours a great deale of trouble. His sonne *Iohn* was as wel successor to this quarrell as to the kingdome, and tooke from the Russian many of his strong holds. The Provinces of this countrey of Esthonia are, Revalia towards the North, seated neere vnto the Finnicke gulse: *viz* in which are these places, Resenburgh, Tolsburgh, and Borholme, Alentakia, where is that famous merchant staple, Naruia and Nyttor, Iervia, where is Wittenleyn and Laie: and Vickia, where are Hapsal, Lebal and Lode. And to this Esthonia belong these Islands also: Dagho, Orinso, Nuko, VVrango, Odensholme, Nargo, Vlsso, and the one and other Nogho; the inhabitants of which places, as also of Oslea, and most of the maritime parts of the continent speake the Swedish language. In this great countrey of Livonia besides the Swedish, there are yet foure other severall languages spoken: the German or high Dutch, vsed by the Nobles and better sort; in the North-parts towards the Finnicke gulse the Esthonian or Finnicke: in the mediterranean parts the Livonians, being now almost quite worne out: and finally in the South-parts thereof they vse the Letticke speech, or of the countrey of Lettow, which the people Eureles likewise vse, the which is as it were a hodgepodge of many severall languages mingled together. And these languages differ not onely in dia-

dialects, but wholly and totally one from another. This whole countrey of Livonia, and consequently this Esthonia abound with all such things as are necessary for the life of man, and are vsually to be found in these Northerne climates. And so much shall suffice shortly to haue said concerning the description of the countrey of Sweden, and Provinces subiect to the Swedish crowne.

Commodities
of the coun-
trei.

CHAP. III.

*Of the nature, manners; and customes of the
Suecians or Swedish, and into how many
rankes or degrees all these peo-
ple are diuided.*

THIS people is reasonable wittie and vnderstanding, and that not onely for learning and vnderstanding of any mechanicall trade, but even for the learning of the arts and sciences, as also any outlandish tongues whatsoever. For such as are of any eminent ranke and degree, or competent meanes, content not themselves with their Latine tongue and knowledge of the liberall arts, but give themselves also very much to the learning of the Germane or high Dutch & French tongues. In former times their manners &

Nature of the
inhabitants.

Not so vici-
ous as many
other Nati-
ons.

Apparell of
this people.
Their build-
ings,

Woodshere
very frequent

Bread of the
barke of trees

conditions were very plaine and homely, and although now somewhat declining from former simplicitie, yet are they farre from that height of luxurie and pride, whereunto many other nations are now so much addicted. The apparell of the vulgar sort is but meane; but the Gentilitie are now somewhat given to follow outlandish fashions, and to emulate their equalls. Private mens houses as well in townes as the countrey, are for the most part, built low and of wood, and that both for warmth, and for avoyding the dint of great winds. In Stooke-holme notwithstanding, and some other walled Cities and townes, most of their buildings, are either of bricke or free-stone. The countrey commonly yeelds plentie of good corne, and might yeeld more, if some of those vast unprofitable woods were cut downe, howbeit there is there seldome felt any scarcitie of corne, unlesse sometimes the yeare proue very unseasonable, which in hotter climats commeth also sometimes to passe: and in such a case the countrey-people are sometimes forced to make bread of the barke of the firre and pine-trees, which they esteeme very wholesome, agreeing well with their stomacks, and free from any maligne qualitie. Fish and flesh is here very plentifull, howbeit neither in great request fresh, but either salted up, or dried in the sunne or smoke. They are also well stored with venison, as also with wild fowle, such especially as are accounted the daintiest.

The

The coniugall bed is among them kept undefiled and inviolable. Their maides are not there married without consent of parents or guardians; neither yet is it lawfull for any man to betroth, or marry such a maide without the presence of 4 witnesses, two of the part of the bridegrome, and as many on the brides side, a penaltie of fourtie markes to bee imposed upon the partie that infringes this decree. VVhen a maide is thus betrothed, the guardiā may not obiect any thing to hinder the marriage, except it be very lawfull, and by the lawes of the land determined to be such; if he shall chance to doe otherwise, the bridegroom may lawfully breake open the doores, and carry her away by force if he cannot otherwise: and if there should by this meanes, either death or wounds ensue, no punishment shall be inflicted for wounds, or death of the resisting partie. But if the other partie that is about to recouer his spoues, be either wounded or killed, the punishment of such a resisting person shall be doubled, and the woman shall be esteemed lawfully rescued, and not ravished and taken by force. Againe, these be the words of the law-maker *Whosoever departs from his wife, and makes a contract and agreement to cohabite with another woman, the other wife to him before lawfully married being yet alive, and this be, by sufficient witnesses, legally proved, they shall both lose their lives the man being beheaded, and the woman stoned to death.*

Adultery
there vn-
knowne.

Manner of
their marriage
and betroth-
ing,

Manner of
succeeding in
inheritance.

¶ VVhen as either man or woman dyes, leaving children behind him, whether sonnes or daughters, they shall succeed in the inheritance, the sonne shall have two, and the daughter one part for her share: and the nephew shall have the like share as a sonne, and the neece as a daughter, whether their children live or dye; but with all the fifth degree is here excluded from succession.

If the heire
be absent.

If any person dye, whose next heire is without the Realme, if the heire returne within a yeare and a night, with sufficient prooffe that he is lawfull heire to the deceased partie, he shall as lawfull heire succeed to the partie deceased. But if he come not within a yeare and a night, the king shall be his heire, whether the goods bee moveable or unmoveable: and this is commonly called *DANA-ryf*. If the goods given to any, be not moveable, let him receive them againe that gave them.

DANA ryf.

If the heire
be unknowne

If any native of the country dye, and the heire be knowne, the inheritance shall be kept for the right heire: but if it be not knowne who is the right heire, and no word be sent from him, or else some other assurance where he is, or that he come not within a yeere and a day; then the Kings exchequer shall receive the one halfe of his estate, and the other halfe was formerly to be employed for praying for his soule; but since the reformation of Religion converted, to other charitable uses.

This

This people, not onely of late, but even of old hath been much commended for their great hospitalitie in entertaining strangers; the which as it is common to all these Northerne people, so is it most conspicuous in the Swedish nation, it being esteemed there a hainous indignitie to deny entertainment to strangers and travellers, there being among them certain particular constitutions concerning this same particular. Besides, they are of that sinceritie of life and conversation, and so far from wronging others, that this hath caused no smal admiration to strangers and travellers passing that way, which may in this appeare, that although there be very great Forrests found in that countrey, yet seldome any robberies by the high wayes are amongst them heard of.

Their hospitality.

Robberies seldome heard of among this people.

In ancient times both the Swedish and the Goths had their owne proper letters and language, howbeit their letters have beene by the first founders of Christianitie in these parts quite abolished, and Latine letters put in their places. And of this some render this reason, that among these people were many bookes full of their ancient heathenish superstition, which superstition of theirs they thought would hardly bee quite rooted out, vnlesse as well their letters, as books written with those letters were utterly abolished. But by this meanes it is to bee supposed, that we are likewise deprived of many ancient acts and antiquities not unworthy the knowing, which

Gothish letters abolished.

which are by this meanes buried in eternall oblivion. And of this prerogative beyond all other people of Europe (the Greeians excepted) doth this nation bragge, that they never borrowed their letters of any other nation. And it is thought that if their letters and bookes had vntill this time continued, they might have contested for antiquity with the most famous histories, either Greeke or Latine. And therefore above all other nations the Goths were most admired for their opinion concerning the immortality of the soule: concerning which opinion, although there bee left no ancient records; yea and if there were no testimonie of strangers to witnesse the same; yet may this by many monuments even untill this day remaining, plainly appeare, the which are written upon great grave-stones in this same ancient character of Runicke letters, as the author speakes, for in them were commonly added towards the latter end, of the inscription, these words,

𐀀𐀃𐀇𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡𐀢𐀣𐀤𐀥𐀦𐀧𐀨𐀩𐀪𐀫𐀬𐀭𐀮𐀯𐀰𐀱𐀲𐀳𐀴𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸𐀹𐀺𐀻𐀼𐀽𐀾𐀿𐁀𐁁𐁂𐁃𐁄𐁅𐁆𐁇𐁈𐁉𐁊𐁋𐁌𐁍𐁎𐁏𐁐𐁑𐁒𐁓𐁔𐁕𐁖𐁗𐁘𐁙𐁚𐁛𐁜𐁝𐁞𐁟𐁠𐁡𐁢𐁣𐁤𐁥𐁦𐁧𐁨𐁩𐁪𐁫𐁬𐁭𐁮𐁯𐁰𐁱𐁲𐁳𐁴𐁵𐁶𐁷𐁸𐁹𐁺𐁻𐁼𐁽𐁾𐁿𐂀𐂁𐂂𐂃𐂄𐂅𐂆𐂇𐂈𐂉𐂊𐂋𐂌𐂍𐂎𐂏𐂐𐂑𐂒𐂓𐂔𐂕𐂖𐂗𐂘𐂙𐂚𐂛𐂜𐂝𐂞𐂟𐂠𐂡𐂢𐂣𐂤𐂥𐂦𐂧𐂨𐂩𐂪𐂫𐂬𐂭𐂮𐂯𐂰𐂱𐂲𐂳𐂴𐂵𐂶𐂷𐂸𐂹𐂺𐂻𐂼𐂽𐂾𐂿𐃀𐃁𐃂𐃃𐃄𐃅𐃆𐃇𐃈𐃉𐃊𐃋𐃌𐃍𐃎𐃏𐃐𐃑𐃒𐃓𐃔𐃕𐃖𐃗𐃘𐃙𐃚𐃛𐃜𐃝𐃞𐃟𐃠𐃡𐃢𐃣𐃤𐃥𐃦𐃧𐃨𐃩𐃪𐃫𐃬𐃭𐃮𐃯𐃰𐃱𐃲𐃳𐃴𐃵𐃶𐃷𐃸𐃹𐃺𐃻𐃼𐃽𐃾𐃿𐄀𐄁𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑

mingled it with their owne, as may, by many arguments appeare; and the better sort addit themselves to learne this language in perfection. The like hath also befallen many other nations of the Christian world. The Italian what is it else but a bastard, composed of that pure elegant Latine spoken in *Tullies* time, and the rude languages of these barbarous nations, Goths, Vandals, and Longaburds, like an inundation in the declining of the Romane Empire, overflowing all Italy. What the Spanish tongue but the same Latine mingled with the ancient Gothish, and some others? And the moderne French tongue so idolis'd of every one is but the ancient Gaules (the ancient inhabitants of that countrey) language enterlarded with many Latine words. Now that this people is a great lover of learning and letters, may from hence appeare, that even at this day the very countrey people and shepherds, have engraven upon their great staves and shepherds crooks all the principall matters set downe in our ordinary almanacks in their ancient Gothicke letters: by which means they are able to understand the change and other times of the moone, bissextile or leape yeare, the golden number, dominicall letters, and the like, concerning this subject.

The subjects of all the dominion of Sweden, are divided into sixe rankes or degrees, differing in eminency and dignity each one from the other: the Princes of the bloud, the Nobles, and

Italian language.

The Spanish

French.

Goths lovers of learning.

Sixe rankes or degrees of the Swedish nation.

Gentrie, the ecclesiasticall estate, souldiers or martiall men, the merchants and husbandmen, or labourers of the ground.

Princes of
the bloods

The Princes of the blood are commonly the Kings sonnes or brothers. The Kings eldest son doth now, according to the custome, usually succeed, and the others are called Dukes, and livings answerable to their birth and greatnesse assigned them. The daughters have portions assigned them, yet not out of the Kings treasure, but of the subjects purses. And although the Kingdome be now become hereditary, yet doe the Kings alwayes sweare to maintaine religion according to the *Augustane* confession.

The Nobility
Their titles
were not hereditary.

The Nobilitie is divided into Earles, Barons, Knights, Squires, and ordinary Gentry. The Earles were of old called *Terri*, and were by their Kings created, as likewise Dukes, called *Hertzoghs* for their singular valor & worth; but none of these titles were hereditary or descended to posterity. And by reason those great men had often in rebellion opposed themselves against their naturall Kings, therefore for divers yeeres these titles were quite omitted, vntill such time as *Ericus 14.* in imitation of other Kings and Potentates introduced again these titles of Earles and Barons, and made them hereditary to posterity. As for Knights they ever were, as now they are also, made for their worth and prooffe vpon the archieving of some noble exploits, and descend not to posterity, unlessse they succeed in their

When made
hereditary.

their predecessors vertues and valour. As for the other Gen^{ty}, the chiefeft of them are thofe we commonly call Squires, and of old were called aff-wapu. Out of thefe ranks of Nobility above mentioned are elected and choſen the ſupreme miniſters and officers of iudicature and other great employments of the Kingdome; and for this cauſe have great maintenance allowed them.

As for the clergie and ſtate eccleſiaſtical, it is compoſed of theſe perſons following: firſt is the Archbiſhop of Upſalia, together with ſeven other Biſhops; and beſides theſe, there are yet foure ſuperintendents, who although in name they differ from the former, yet in nature & function little or nothing; and this laſt is moſt commonly the higheſt title among the Proteſtant Churches beyond the ſeas, as well Lutherans or others. So theſe Biſhops and ſuperintendents were adioyned the Canons, Prebends, &c. and under them Miniſters and Preachers of euery Pariſh. The Biſhops in former times were poſſeſſors of many ſtrong holds and Caſtles, and great livings, and were exceeding rich, by reaſon whereof they were able to live like great Princes (as at this day in Germany and other places is to be ſeen) by this means they became ſo haughty, and insolent, that ſometimes they waged war with their owne natural Princes, ſometimes expelling them out of their kingdome. For this cauſe *Gusta^{vs}* the 1. of that name, left the like

The clergie
or perſons/
eccleſiaſtical

Biſhops lived
like Princes
in Sweden.

should befall himselfe or his successours, assembled the whole estates of his kingdome to take counsell against the Bishops then making preparation for an open rebellion; and by their advice and consent annexed unto the Crowne their lands and possessions, together with all their strong holds and Castles, reserving for these ecclesiasticall persons some part as well of the tythes as other revenues, to be for them a fit and competent maintenance. In former times these Bishops had place among the chiefe Senatours and counsellours of the kingdome, and the Archbishop of Vpsalia, and sometimes also the Bishop of Lincopia assumed unto themselves the title of Primate of the whole Kingdome; for the which cause in those dayes this dignity was by great Nobles sued for: but since this Kingdome made profession of the reformed Religion, the clergie of highest title meddle only with Church-affaires; and now mens sonnes of the meanest degree and birth, merchants or husbandmens are admitted unto such functions. And yet this priviledge they still enioy, that in every parliament they have a voice as well as any of the Nobility or others.

The military
forces.

The trained
bands, where-
of consist the
foot forces,

Next follow the military forces as well horse as foot, which notwithstanding consist not of forreine mercenary forces: For the foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth of the kingdome, by decimation, or taking every tenth man. After they are once enrolled,

rolled, they are not onely freed from all subsidies, impositions, or other payments whatsoever, but have also a yeerely stipend allowed them of the king, who causeth certaine commanders for this same purpose appointed (being first furnished with all manner of weapons) for certaine yeares to traine them vp at home, in the meane time enuring them to endure all manner of hardship, and such toyle and labour as souldiours are wonted in war to endure, while in the mean time the old bands (if need so require) be employed in forreine expeditions. And thus it cometh to passe, that although the King carry never so great an army out of the countrey against a forreine enemy, yet is the kingdome never left unfurnished of sufficient defence, ready to serve upon all occasions, and by this meanes there is the lesse use of mercenary souldiers, unlesse upon urgent and extraordinary occasion, as now in this great and memorable expedition against the *Austrian* house, and the whole Catholike league. It need not therefore seeme strange, that this great King hath even in our memories waged war alone and the same time against all his three potent neighbours, the king of Poland, of Denmarke, and the great Prince or Duke of Russia. For whensoever his forces are either wearied or worne out, he is able presently to exchange with a new supply, who being already inured to hardship and military labor and toyle, are able to undergoe any difficulty whatsoever.

The horse-
forces, and
how raised.

Their horse-forces are raised both from among the Gentrie and the common people. The Nobles according to the greatnesse of their Lordships and lands maintaine many horsemen for the defence of the countrey: and besides these, the commons of every Province possessing rich Manors or Farmes, to free themselves from all tributes and taxes maintaine according to their meanes, certaine horsemen under the command of the Captaine of that place where hee liveth.

Merchants.

The fifth degree, ranke or order is of merchants inhabiting cities and townes. These both bring in, and carry out of the kingdome divers merchandizable commodities, bought first of the naturall inhabitants, from whence they gather no small gaine. Now these cities and merchant-staples have among them certaine peculiar municipal lawes and constitutions, derived from the law of the most ancient city Birs, the which about 600. yeeres ago was the seat Royal where the King kept his Court, and the chiefe staple of of the whole kingdome. Each of these cities and townes enioyeth also certaine particular privileges, and very laudable constitutions, by which it was ordained and determined after what manner the mediterranean cities should trafficke and trade with the inhabitants and maritime, to the end that each place might bee an indifferent sharer in the gaine: and besides, this laudable constitution was also enacted, that the

Certain lawes
and constitutions have
been appointed for traffick and commerce.

the benefit, gaine, or rising of one City should not prove the ruine of another. But these laudable lawes and wholesome constitutions by reason of so many wars and broyles wherewith this kingdome hath so often beene troubled, have beene by the governours of this kingdome now for a long time neglected; and by this meanes many disorders are by little and little crept into their trafficke and commerce. And therefore this illustrious and victorious king *Gustavus Adolphus* now reigning, to testifie and make knowne his love and fatherly affection to his countrey, in restoring and repairing the ruines and breaches of the common-wealth, among many other things, did againe as it were, revive, and put life into those now almost dead lawes, and enlarge the same; the which if afterwards they shall be duly observed, no doubt but these cities will soone againe returne to their former splendor and dignity.

The last ranke and degree among this people, is that of husbandman, the which although lowest in degree, yet not of least use and necessitie, as being the very ground and foundation of all the rest, and who furnish all the others, both with food and rayment. And of these there are yet two sorts: the first are free-holders, having their lands and possessions hereditary, and out of the which they use to pay something yeerely to the king, the which payment is seldome raised to any higher rate; and withall, this privilege

Husbandmen.

Free-holders.

ledge hath beene granted them of old, that if they be able to furnish themselves with a good horse and compleat armour, being able to serve the king in his warres, so long as they, or yet any of their sonnes serve in this kind, their Manours or Farmes are freed from any manner of payments to the king; and this is the reason why many from their very cradle, as it were, apply themselves to military affaires; by which means also the number of the kings horsemen is wonderfully encreased. Among these are also to be ranked such as worke in mynes in the mountainous and hilly places of the kingdome, who thereby purchase to themselves no small gaine, and are for the most part very rich. The rest of these countrey people are Farmers, who, although besides the set rents they pay their landlords, they performe likewise diuers services; yet by reason of the great benefit and commodity they make by fishing, fowling, and of wood of the Forrests, they reape no small commodity, whereby they are enabled to live in very good fashion according to their owne ranke and degree. For this is to be understood, that this whole kingdome aboundeth with lakes and rivers, full of very wholesome fishes; besides the abundance of woods, which partly in regard of their number, and partly by reason of the remotenesse, yeeld oftentimes but small benefit to the owners: and for the same reason no where are fish and fowle, as also hares cheaper then
in

Workers in
the Mynes,

Farmers,

in this kingdome. It is likewise to be observed, that in all Parliaments, the countrey people, this last and sixt ranke I meane, have a voyce as well as any of the others. And thus it commeth to passe, that the meanest or lowest degree is not neglected, nor no well deserving subject hindered to climbe to as high a pitch of honour, as his vertues can attaine unto.

They have a
voice in Par-
liament.

CHAP. IIII,

Of the Politicke and ciuill govern- ment of the Kingdome of Sweden.

IN ancient times each Province of this kingdome had it's severall lawes and constitutions, whereof, as it is supposed, there were divers authours, whose names, by reason of the long tract of time, are now for the most part buried in oblivion.

And the Vestrogothian lawes are so ancient, that it is apparant they were made at such times as the Goths departed out of this kingdome, or at least shortly after: for there is mention made of the Goths inhabiting Greece and Thracia: to wit, that none of them should enioy or possesse any of their ancient possessions in their owne countrey, unlesse they would returne and dwell
G there.

Antiquities
of the Vestro-
gothian lawes

there. And it is apparent that they dwelt there before the times of *Alexander* the great, who, as he affirmed, were to be shunned and taken heede of. Besides, even before the incarnation of our Lord and Saviour, they were such a terror to the Romans, that they were by them much hindered from enlarging their dominion beyond the Danubius. Now these lawes doe for the most part agree with the lawes of the Visigoths, set down by *Isidorus*, although they be farre shorter; for the which cause it is not unlike that these same lawes of *Isidorus* were at the first collected out of the constitutions of the Visigoths, and after, as the titles testifie enlarged by the kings of the Visigoths of Spaine. Out of all these Provincial lawes and other constitutions of this kingdome, did the Bishops and Senatours thereof above 270 yeares agoe compile this generall law, very agreeable to the law of nature, and not much differing from the civill law, but that by this controverted cases are far speedilier ended. But before we speake any thing concerning their lawes, we will premit some generalities. In this kingdome therefore there are severall principall colledges or societies, which comprehend the whole government of the same.

The whole
government
of this king-
dome com-
prehended in
certaine soci-
eties or col-
ledges.
A Colledge
or societie of
Justice.

The first of these is called the Colledge of Justice, in the wiche are three degrees or rankes: the supream, the middlemost, and lowest of all. In this supream or highest ranke or order, are the noble Senators of the kingdome: in the
next

next are such as they call Layman; and in Latin Nomophylates, as if we should say; Recorders or Registers. In the third ranke or order are the Iudges of particular cities or townes, being men of good esteeme, and of honest life and conversation, and not unskillfull in the lawes of the land. In this supream court are iudged causes of the whole kingdome, as well criminall as ciuill; and to this supream court, the subiect may from any inferiour Court of the kingdome appeale, whereas they determine and iudge whether the inferiour court hath iudged right or no; and from this court there is no appeale, unlesse it be to the king himselte, in whose power it is either to qualifie the punishment, or to remit the offence. Vnder this supream court are immediatly subiected and subordinate two others, that of criminall causes, and that of the court or chamber.

The next to this colledge is the colledge of war, wherein are handled all Martiall or Military affaires, and is called the Court marshall or martiall. To this court belongs the Councell of War. wherein are all military matters deliberated and discussed: and over this court presides the great Marshall of the kingdome. His office is, when the king cannot be present in his owne person, as generall to command over the whole army.

This great officer hath with him ioyned diuers other associates and colleagues, amongst
 G 2 whom

a Colledge
 or societie is
 that of warre,
 or court
 Marshall.

whom is chiefly he whom they call *Riick-firs*, *Stigmeister*, as much to say, as master of the Ordnance. Besides, there is also a field marshall, and under him many other commanders, both of the horse and foot forces.

3 Colledge,
the court of
the Chancery

The Lord
Chancellours
office.

The third colledge or court is that of the Chancery; in which are handled all manner of causes both civill and ecclesiasticall. In this Court presides the Lord Chancellour of the kingdome, who hath the chiefe charge of the broad seale, receiveth and readeth all letters sent to the king, and dispatcheth answers. Besides, in the counsell he propoundeth such heads as they are to consult about: and withall he hath the charge of setting downe and publishing all Proclamations; all decrees and acts of Parliament. Hee is also Iudge of al private complaints and appeales from inferiour courts to the King: and finally, he hath the oversight of all the Secretaries, Clerkes, Religious persons, and ecclesiasticall ceremonies; and all controversies and negotiations with forreine Princes, war, peace, and truce receiving messages from forreine Ambassadors, and dispatching their answers. This great officer hath ioyned with him for associates or colleagues, a Vice-chancellour: and divers counsellors of the Chancery, besides the kings Secretaries, with divers others.

4 Colledge,
the Admirall
court.

The fourth Colledge or Court is that of the Admiraltie, over which is the great Lord Admirall; whose office is to overseethe Navy royall,

all, and to see that it be in a readinesse, with all things thereto belonging, against the time of need. He hath under him a Vice-admirall, besides Captaines and Commanders of every ship. To his court belong all causes concerning trespasses against constitutions made for the preservation of the Navy-royal, and many other things concerning maritime affaires.

The fifth and last is the Exchequer, or, as the French call it, the chamber of accounts, where are received all the revenues belonging to the crowne, tributes, customes, subsidies, &c. Over this Court presides the Lord Treasurer of the kingdome, who hath also ioyned with him in commission two others of the Nobility; and to this court belong also a number of clerks, who are chosen out of the inferiour ranke of people. He hath also under his custodie the royall ensignes of the kingdome, the apple, the crowne, the scepter, and the sword. He payes also all the kings armie, and so doth hee all the kings servants their wages, In a word hee takes all, and payes all, being accomptable to no body, but to the king himselfe.

Colledge is
the Exche-
quer.

Amongst all the great officers of the kingdome, the Lord Marshall is accounted the chiefe, being master of the kings household, and administrator or orderer of the great counsell; who by the kings authority, hath power to assemble the whole States of the land, to command silence and attention, to give leave to speake in Parliam-

The Lord
Marshall of
France.

ment, to welcome of freine Embassadors, and to provide things necessary for their entertainment. To his office also it belongeth to remove out of the counsell such as belong not thereunto, and to see the kings decrees, concerning matters of defamation, and punishment of death duly put in execution. Hee supplyes also the place of the master of the ceremonies, and suppresseth all tumults and disorders. To him belongeth also the oversight of the kings household and domesticall servants, and to correct the offenders. And finally, in all publike meetings he beares the great staffe before the king.

Next unto him in dignitie is esteemed the great Lord Constable, the field Marshall, the great Sewer, the Lord Chamberlaine, &c.

Particular division of the Provinces into smaller parts.

Severall Judges.

Moreover, this whole kingdome is not onely divided into severall Provinces, Duchies, and Counties, but besides each Province is againe subdivided into certaine territories or iurisdctions, commonly called Haradh, of the which, some containe moe, and some fewer parishes. Each Province againe hath its governor or lieutenant called Landz-herren, or State-haller; and each territorie or iurisdiction hath a Iudge called Leensman; and besides, each parish hath a Iudge called Nembdarius, or Nembde-mannus. Now all these are distinct offices, and subordinate one to another, and so may the plaintiff appeale from one inferiour court, to a next superiour in due order and forme.

The

The supream governour or magistrate of the Province is called Legifer, as it were a law-giver and iudge, and are esteemed in dignity next unto the king, as being his iudges and vice-generents. Now as many as are the Provinces, as many are there of these supream iudges: to eleven, under whom are againe above 300. Vicounties, or particular iurisdiccions; not unlike the courts of Parliament of France, and the multitude of presidiall courts. But the difference is, that these supream Iudges visit every yeare a great part of their Province, untill all their Provinces be visited, and when they have travelled the round, they returne againe where they first began (which the French Parliaments doe not) much after the manner of the Iudges circuits in this kingdome. And as this course is very convenient for the remedying of the publike diseases of the kingdome; so is it also some ease to the subiect, these iudges demanding the tribute and taxes by turnes, and not all at once, of such territories and parishes as they visit, that so the people be not all burdened at one and the same time.

It is yet further to be observed, that by the ancient customes and constitutions of this kingdome, besides all these aforementioned courts, there was yet one generall court commanded to be kept in foure eminent places of the kingdome once or twice a yeere, for determining and finishing some cases, which by the other Iudges

The supream
Iudge Legifer

*Iudicium
pretoriale.*

Iudges had not beene, or could not so well be decided. And this they call *Iudicium Pratoriale*, which was a meeting of many Iudges together, where controversies were duely and strictly examined, and sentence according to equity pronounced. This court was by *Charles* the ninth, father to this now reigning king *Gustavus Adolphus* ordeined to be kept twice a yeere, once in *Vpsalia*, in winter at the time of a great faire then kept; and the other about *Saint Peters* day in summer. The Iudges were without faile to appeare at the place appointed in proper person sixe weekes after the publication of such a meeting. Now whatsoever was in this pretorialis court determined betwixt party and party, was to stand firme and inviolable for ever without appeale to any other court whatsoever.

The Raï or
Court Royall.

And because the king will be sure, that iustice be duely executed in all his dominions, therefore besides all these former courts, there is yet another great and solemne court sometimes kept, called the court Royall or Raï; whereas either the king in proper person, or else a deputy or speciall commissioner heares all the grievances betwixt party and party: and this is a court of reformation, wherein some things which in other courts have not beene so well ordered, are here reformed and amended. And this court I take to be much like that solemne court sometimes kept in the kingdome of Scotland, called the Iustice aire, wherein very small offences were

Iustice heire
of Scotland.

were severely punished. Now the king is sixo weekes before the time of sitting to intimate the same to his subiects. And within 14 dayes after, whosoever hath a complaint against any, he must cause summon his adversary to appeare at the day and place appointed by the kings letters, to that purpose to bee read in the first *Placit* or Court; or where there is none kept, then at the next Parish Church. Now if any upon this summons shall refuse to appeare, the king or his vicegerent, shall notwithstanding his non-appearance, (unlesse very iust cause may bee shewed) proceed to sentence against him.

Now as concerning their particular lawes, statutes, and ordinances, the times and turnes of their meetings in Courts of Iustice, the manner of choosing their Iudges, their oaths, and what by them to be observed, as being too long and tedious for this short tractate, I willingly passe by. But if any be desirous to know their particular statute lawes, he may have recourse to their history, and such as have of set purpose collected and set them downe in order. I proceed now to speake of the might and power of this great king, and then by what meanes it is maintained,

CHAP. V.
*Of the might and power of the King of
 Sweden, as well by Sea as
 by land.*

Seaforces.

Number of
 Ships.

Number of
 Mariners and
 Sailors.

AND first for his sea forces, it is certaine that the king of Sweden (besides his gallies and small ships, whereof in those seas he possesseth no small number) hath beene many yeeres agoe furnished with fifty brave war-ships, upon all occasions ready for service; and many of them furnished with 60. 70. or 80. great peeces of brasse Ordnance; and now questionlesse hee is furnished with a farre greater number. Neither yet is it any hard matter for him to make vp the number of 6000 saile within his dominions, not of rowers and ordinary watermen I meane, but even of expert sailers, pilots, masters of ships, masters mates, &c. For all that tract about the sea coast of Finland, being at least 40. miles in length, together with the coast of the Redeucke sea twice as long, besides a number of Ilands afford the inhabitants daily meanes of no small commerce and traffiking by sea; by which means the marriners may easily become both bold and expert. Besides, their maintenance is not very charge.

chargeable to the king : for the most of their pay is in fish, flesh, butter and cheese, ryce and barley, such commodities as many of his countries yeeld him for tribute. These ships in time of peace use to be distributed into divers parts of the kingdom, The greatest commonly in Stockholm haven, which Port is so fenced against all winds, that there they may safely ride against all winds without any anchors : besides, that there they are also free from any hostile invasion, there being no access thither for any ships but by 24 miles sailing, and that by a number of dangerous rocks. The rest of those ships are dispersed into divers other harbours, especially those of Finland, that so they may be alwayes in a readiness, if peradventure the Russian should make any sudden stirre. Some of them againe are bestowed in such ports and haven townes whereas they may inhibit the importation of such commodities out of high Germany, as might tend to the ruine of the kingdom: and therefore the kings maiesty suffereth no ship to come from thence, unlesse they have first a passe granted them, subscribed with his maiesties owne hand, the which the Merchants of Lubeck often purchase at a round rate. And to conclude, this king is very powerfull by sea.

And no lesse powerfull is he also by land : for he is able in a short space from among his owne subiects to raise a great armie of foot, who by reason of their frequent conflicts sometimes

with the Dane, sometimes with the Russian, but especially with the Polonian, have purchased unto themselves no small experience in military affaire, having infinitely improved the valour and prowesse derived unto them by their ancestours.

This king may in a fortnights space call out twelve legions of well experienced souldiers, (reckoning three thousand to a legion) and may carry them whither he list out of the kingdome, yea if it were even to the very Indians, neither yet is he unfurnished of choice, able, and skilfull horsemen as well in Sweden as in Finland, both these countries being well furnished with exceeding good horses; the which how farre in bulke of body inferiour to those of high Germany, and other nations, so farre perhaps doe they againe surpasse them in bountie. And in truth they are very stout, and in consideration of their low stature, exceeding strong, being accustomed to hard labour, and easily undergoing any travell or toile, and withall contented with any food.

The horses
not bigge in
bulke.

This king hir-
eth com-
monly his
horsemen,

The lownesse of their stature hath beene the sole cause that heretofore this king hath most commonly hyred his horsemen out of high Germany, when he was to wage warre against any potent enemy. Now how great forces both of horse, & foot, this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may not onely by his late war against the Polonian, but by this late and last expedition

pedition into Germany, undertaken for the freeing of many distressed Princes and people from the tyranny of the *Austrian* house, and restoring them againe to their ancient inheritances, easily be evidenced and witnessed unto us. After 22. ages no doubt will stand amazed at the multitude of his valiant acts, with so great celerity, valour, and magnanimitic atchieved in so short a time, who may well with that great conquerour *Iulius Cesar*, say, *veni, vidi, vici*; and gratefull posteritie will eternize his name so long as sunne and moone shall endure, and blesse the time that so pious and prosperous a Prince was borne to the Christian world. Many things were some yeeres agoe related to the Pope by his *Nuncio* concerning the multitude and distribution of the military forces of this kingdome; concerning their pay also, military discipline, &c. all which, although since that time much improved, yet for the present I let passe, and proceed to other matters.

CHAP. VI.

*Of customes and tribute belonging to
the king of Sweden,*

Customes
threefold.

Customes a-
rising from
his mynes.

NOW to maintaine all this great charge of warre and other expences, there must be some meanes whereby it may bee effected. For this purpose therefore there are certaine tributes and customes yeerely paid into the kings coffers: and these are of three sorts. The first sort of tribute is that which is raised of his mines; out of the which not onely are digged iron, copper and lead in great abundance; but even silver also; of the which are coined the Swedish dollars, for finenesse of metall inferior to no other silver whatsoever. Now some of these Mines are digged at the kings owne cost and charges, and some at the cost of private persons.

Of the first the king hath the whole benefit, and of the latter but the tenth part, as of other commodities.

Of two copper Mines onely, at this time the king receives a very great benefit; and besides, by reason of this abundance of brasse and copper, it commeth to passe that hee is so well able to furnish himselfe with brasse Ordnance; and that

that not for his Castles and Forts onely, but for his Ships also; the sum whereof is no lesse then 8000. at the least: and in the Castle of Stockholme alone, there are at least 400. great pieces of brasse Ordnance and more might yet be made if there were any need. And if the country people did not oftentimes conceal some mines newly found out, the profit which would arise out of these mynes would amount to a farre greater summe.

Great number of brasse Ordnance.

The next way by which the kings revenues are increased, is from the fruits of the earth, and his customes as well by sea as by land: for the king hath the tythes of all manner of graine, wheate, rye, barley, &c. as also of butter & cheese of beasts, hides, fish, and the like; the certainty of which revenues although it be not to us assuredly knowne; yet no question ariseth it to no small summe, and as is credible, to little lesse then 9. or 10. millions say their writers: but this must be understood of their owne coine and account, not of Sterline money.

Customes & revenues arising from the fruits of the earth.

Now concerning his customes, the king receiveth custome of all wares transported out of the kingdome, or imported into the same. And that there be no want of good silver coyne within the kingdome, this order hath beene for many yeares agoe established; to wit, that for every hundredth dollors worth of merchandize transported out of the kingdome, they shall pay into the custome-house tenne silver dollors in kind, or else

Customes of all manner of merchandize.

else tenne ounces of silver; for the which they receiue in present pay the worth in other small copper coine of Swedish money currant within the kingdome.

And for every hundreth dollors worth of wares so transported out of the kingdome, the merchant is tyed to bring into the kingdome againe the worth of 90. dollors of such wares as are usefull for the kingdome; and for these 90. dollors worth of wares, they are to pay into the custome-house tenne dollors, or ten ounces of silver, or else the worth thereof in other money. And whosoever shall faile in any of the premises, for the first fault hee shall pay 20 Swedish markes; and the next time all his wares shall be confiscate.

Customes of
fures and
rich skins.

As for the revenue and custome of rich skins and furs, it is sometimes more, and sometimes lesse, according to the intensenesse and remisenesse of the cold, and the abundance of snow. For the greater is the snow, the greater number of these wild beasts are taken. Out of the country of Lapland the Northermost of all his Provinces the king receives a great number of these skins or rich furs. And to the end he be not couzned, he sendeth thither every yeare an officer, being a clerke, who so narrowly inquireth into the number of these beasts so killed, that very hardly can he be deceived.

These rich furs the king disposeth of among his kindred and friends: and sometimes also
he

hee exchangeth them with merchants, for other wares wherewith they furnish his Court.

The third sort of revenue consisteth in voluntary or arbitrary contributions, answerable to our subsidies and fifteenes in this kingdome. For whensoever the king is to undertake a warre offensive or defensive, he calls a Parliament, wherein he acquainteth the subiect with his purpose, and what charges it is like to arise vnto: and then the States of the kingdome agree vpon a certaine summe answerable to the busines to be undertaken.

The third
sort of cu-
stome or re-
venue, arbi-
trary or vo-
luntary con-
tributions.

But the Nobles and chiefe Gentry, and their tenants are for the most part freed from these impositions, unlesse upon very urgent and important occasions. But if there be an extreame necessitie, and there be not otherwise sufficient supply, then their vassals and tenants are tyed to pay halfe of the taxe or subsidie, as well as those who are immediately subiect to the king himselfe.

Besides all this, the subiect is tyed to contribute to the marriage of the kings daughters, whose dowrie hath been hitherto 100000. dollars, neare vpon 40000. pound sterling money, besides plate and other mooveables; unto the which nevertheless the king may adde at his pleasure as he seeth occasion.

And whensoever the king permits any of his Court deserving subiects to any preferment, he commonly assignes him a certaine number of

country people who are esteemed as his vassalls and subiects, and are to doe him homage, and pay him tribute and certaine duties.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Kings of this countrey of Sweden, with some of their chiefe and memorable

Acts.

Most of the Northerne nations have time out of mind had their Kings by election: as the Dane, Swedish, Polonian and Bohemian. The kings of Sweden have beene untill of late yeeres elective. And although it was a matter of no small difficulty among barbarous nations, where *Mars* was more honoured then *Minerva*, and good literature (the meanes to eternize heroicall worth) scarce heard of in these remote regions, to finde out any thing concerning their kings worth the writing; yet have we the names of divers kings of that nation recorded of old; howbeit a constant and continued succession without any interruption we cannot reade of.

1 In the first place then they tell us that *Magog* sonne to *Japhet*, *Noahs* son, the founder of the Scythian nation in Europe, having passed over the Venedicke gulf into Gothland (by the Latines afterward called by the name of Scythia) reigned over those people called Gete. Others, and that of the more learned ascribe rather the originall of the Goths to *Gomer Japhets* eldest sonne, and make those two nations Goths and Gete, different and distinct nations.

2 *Vnto Magog*, as they write, succeeded *Svennus*, from whom the nation tooke the name.

3 *Getbar*.

4 *Vbbo*, who as they write, builded *Vpsalia* before *Abraham* was borne. And from that time untill our Lord and Saviour they reckon up 35. kings, and distinguish them all by their severall names; and many of those, for their sanctitie of life, and conspicuous and eminent vertues, were by the rude rimes of those dayes highly commended. And besides these, divers other kings are yet recorded to have reigned over those, who under the command of one *Berico*, for feare of intestine warre, fled their owne countrey, and among those mention is made of one king of the Getes in order.

22 *Colison* by name, to whom *Augustus Caesar* betroathed his daughter *Iulia*; about the which time also *Antonius* demaunded his daughter in marriage, as may cleerely appeare

by *Suetonius* in the life of *Augustus*. Moreover, about the time of our Savior reigned *Ericus* the third, surnamed *Disertus*, who for his worth and merit attained to this government. To this *Ericus* succeeded to the government of the Swedish nation.

40. *Ericaceae*
3.

41 Goodrich, 3
42 Haldanus.

41 *Godrichus* his sonne; and next to him
42 *Haldanus*; during the reigne of this king,
lived that monster of strength, for the same
cause called *Starcherus*, who is said at singu-
lar combats to have killed that great champion
Harn, which afterwards gave denomination to
that famous City Hamburg. After those is a
long catalogue of their kings recorded, but no-
thing concerning their acts worth the reading
recorded, that nation then standing more upon
the point of valour and honour, then upon pen-
ning of them for posteritie.

But farre more fortunate have they beene in their forreine expeditions and transmigrations, when as like a great deluge and inundation they overflowed a great part of the world under the names of Ostrogoths, and Westrogoths, and under the commandement of *Theodoricus, Attalarikae, Totila, Ataulphus, &c.* whose martial and heroicall exploits the Romans highly advancing, and lest they should conceale their owne worth, have published to all posteritie.

100 Biên No.

Under *Biorno* their too home-bred king, *Lewes*
fonne to *Charles* the great, swaying the scepter
of the Westerne Empire this, nation of Sweden
first

first received the Christian faith, *Sanctus Augerius* a monke of *Gorbey* much furthering then this so worthy a worke, *Author est Ludolphus de Ebenburg in libro de zelo religionis Christiana.*

CHAP. VIII.

124 **E***ricus Sanctus* or the holy, after whom the posteritie of *Suercherus* and *Ericus* by turnes with much contention, as the one or the other grew strongest usurped the government. This pious Prince, notwithstanding his great agnitie and pietie, and paines taken in an expedition to convert the Finlanders to the faith, had but a slender reward, being bulled by a conspiracy of some of his Nobility, *Henry* King of Denmarke, and *Magnus* his sonne being the ring-leaders of this faction, *An. 1160.*

125 *Charles* sonne to *Siercherus*, having reigned two yeeres during the raigne of *Ericus* over the *Ostrogoths* (who in the election of a king dissenting from the Swedish had chosen one of their owne) and afterwards for the space of 8. yeares, very religiously and vertuously over both kingdomes, but being now hated by reason of his friendship with the Dane, was at length by *Canutus* sonne to *S. Ericus*, (being by some perswaded that this *Charles* with the helpe of the

Dane had contrived his fathers death) killed in
in the Iland of Visnuga 1168.

126 *Canutus* sonne to *S. Ericus*, having done
penance for killing king *Charles*, and being by the
discreet counsell of the Bishop of Lunden, di-
verted from assailing the Dane, dyes 1192.

127 *Stercherus* sonne to *Charles*, a martiall
man, wise and eloquent, itching for revenge on
the posterity of *Canutus*, having altered his for-
mer nature, & gathered great forces out of Den-
marke, was at length with his whole army ut-
terly overthrowne, and againe in another bloody
battle himselfe killed 1210.

128 *Ericus* sonne to *Canutus* having escaped
Stercherus his hands, raigned very prosperously
for the space of 7. yeares, the which 7 yeares
histories mention to have been exceeding fruit-
full; but in the eight yere with the death of their
king, this fruitfulness was also finished 1216.

129 *Iohn* sonne to *Stercherus*, a very pious young
man, of exceeding great hopes, dyed notwith-
standing within three yeares after 1222.

130 *Ericus Balbus* sonne to the nephew of *S.*
Ericus. Against him conspires his kinsman *Föl-
chingus*, expelling him out of his kingdome, but
within a short space the tyde turning, he being
killed, he left *Ericus* the peaceable possession of
the kingdome; after this he converts his forces a-
gainst the Tavaštians, sending against them the
Prince of the Ostrogoths, a man of very eminent
vertues; whom after hee had subdued and con-
verted, he dyes 1150. *Val.*

131 *Valdemarus*, by meanes of a valiant souldier *Iuanus Blaa*, during his fathers absence, was elected king. The father being returned from this expedition against the Tavaftians, alledged, that the crowne was rather due to himselfe then to his sonne: but being terrified by the stout answer of this brave souldier (who affirmed that he could shake a king of Sweden out of his ierkin, if as *Birgerus* alledged, there should want one to succeed) he was contented to be his sonnes governour, wherein he discharged himselfe very worthily.

But by the fathers death, this young king being now left to himselfe, by the perswasion of his wife being a Dane, hee deales very harshly with his owne brothers, untill at length he was taken prisoner by his brother *Magnus*, being therein borne out by the Swedish themselves, and was also shortly after by the Peeres of the kingdome deprived of the kingdome of Gothland, which his brothers kindnesse had hitherto suffered him to enioy.

132 *Magnus Ladolos* in the yeare 1276. succeeded his brother: *Valdemarus*, by the Danes meanes notwithstanding not ceasing still to molest him, yet after a once or twice dissembled reconciliation, at length by the captivitis of *Valdemarus* the controversie was composed. Hee much wronged himselfe in setting strangers, the Danes especially, over the affaires of the kingdome: for at a friendly feast (as he supposed) the

131 *Valdemarus*

132 *Magnus Ladolos* 1.

the Danes, not regarding sacred hospitality, tooke him prisoner.

And besides, he drew upon himselfe the implacable hatred of the whole Swedish nation, but principally of the family of *Folchingus*, against whom he bare a great grudge: and therefore having cunningly under the color of friendship invited them to a feast, he murdered those of chiefe note, and almost extinguished the whole race of *Folchingus*. But towards the latter end of his life, he much reformed his former carriage, giving himselfe wholly to Gods worship and service, dyed in the Ile of *Visingia*, having left his sonne to succeed him, and *Turgillus Camuti* to be his governour and guide.

333 *Birgerus*.

133 *Birgerus* sonne to *Magnus*, a dishonour both to himselfe, and the whole Swedish nation, the ruine and overthrow of his owne brethren (a prodigious and unnaturall part) the beginning of his raigne having promised better proceedings, after the reiecting of *Turgillus*, his cruell nature began to discover it selfe. For having at first accused his brethren of treason, hee afterwards by force of armes assaulted them, by whom being first taken prisoner, after a counterfeited reconciliation, having invited them to a feast, he layes violent hands on them, thrusts them into a dungeon there to dye of famine; and lest there should be any hope of succour, throwes the key into a deepe river running hard by. The which barbarous and inhumane crueltie, being odious

odious both to the Swedish and Gothish nation, they tooke armes and expelled him out of the kingdome, who together with his wife, died miserably in Denmarke.

134 *Magnus Smech*, sonne to *Ericus* slaine by his brother *Birgerus*, in the yeere 1319. succeeded in the government, who no whit terrified by his Vncles example, trod still in the same footsteps; in so much that for his contempt of religion, prodigious lust and barbarous cruelty, he was called a robber or spoyler (*Predo*) which was the elogie he purchased to himselfe, making a shew that he would admit of his sonne *Ericus* for a consort in his government, secretly subornes one to kill him; which being prevented, yet his owne mother *Blanca* a French woman poysons him.

134. Magnus
Smech.

Being taken prisoner by *Hagvinus* the second king of Norway, but presently againe let goe, he flies into Denmarke, and causing intercept his sonnes spouse Dutches of Holstein, by force obtrudes upon him *Margaret* the Danes daughter: and in the meane time while he is a providing great forces against his subiects, hee thunders out proscription against them.

135 But in the meane time *Albert* of Meckelburg, nephew to *Magnus* by his sister, is by the proscribed Nobles elected king, and shortly after at Stockeholme confirmed. Being now settled in the throne royall he proffers agreement to *Magnus*, who refusing the same, and being all

135. Albert
of Meckle-
burge.

K

for

for warre, was at length taken prisoner, and so kept close for the space of whole seven yeeres, untill he was by his sonne *Hagwinus* released. After this, being returned from a Parliament held at Wisbmare, he began to contemne & despise his subiects, of whom, in requitall; he was as little regarded, whom now they could not endure. He was shortly after intangled in warre against Queene *Margaret*, to whose side some did incline, wherein he was taken prisoner, and detained captive whole seven yeeres, and at length forced to release his subiects of their oath of fidelitie.

236 *Margaret the Dane.*

236 *Margaret* the Dane, and wife to *Hagwin* king of Norway, was now in the yeare 1395 Queene of three kingdomes: a woman indeede of a high and magnanimous spirit, if shee had bent her will the right way, & vertuous designe had beene the utmost end she aymed at. But she, making no more account of any oath shee had sworne (whereunto notwithstanding shee was very forward) then of childrens sport, with insatiable covetousnesse spoiling all, and delivering up the Castles and strong holds of the kingdom into the hands of strangers, being extreamly hated of the Swedish, fled into Denmarke, after she had by terrors and threatnings obtained the kingdom for one *Ericus*, her own sisters sonne, a young man about twenty foure yeeres of age. When she was admonished that shee should not commit the custody of the forts and

castles of thekingdome into strangers hands, it was her answer, keepe you well your evidences, and I will have a care to keepe your castles. She dyed and was buried at Flensburg, *Ann.* 1412.

137 *Ericus* Duke of Pomerania did too much rellish of the perfidious practices of his aunt, keeping no covenant, vexing the Nobility with with warre, spoyling and impoverishing his subiects at home, and marring all commerce abroad, was therefore opposed by *Eugelbertus* of a Noble and Princely family; and he by Danish treachery being supplanted, *Carolus Canuti* took upon him the government of the Realme. Having fled into Denmarke, and at length odious also to the Dane, sometimes attempting, and sometimes againe despairing of his returne in his kingdome (which notwithstanding upon keeping of covenant was still ready to receive him) at length in his returne hee tooke in Gothland, whereby he might the more easily robbe all the ships sailing towards the North. But heeing at length by *Carolus Canuti* besieged, and now not daring trust the Danes, hee fled into his owne countrey of Pomerania, and there spent the rest of his dayes in peace and quietnesse, *Anno*

137 *Ericus*
Duke of Po-
merania 7.

1437. *Christophorus*, Prince Palatine of Rhene, and Duke of Bavaria, and sisters sonne to *Ericus*, against whom by the Danes meanes he was inticed to come; and yet not without great doubting and deliberation, and the Danes great com-

138 *Christo-*
phorus Prince
Palatine of
R^e and
Duke of Ba-
varia,

mendation would the Peeres give their assent to his election.

The faire sunne-shine of the beginning of this Princes reigne were eftsone by the Swedish supplanting one another overclouded: Hee had once a conflict with the English, wherein he had the better; and afterwards labouring to take in Lubecke, and being disappointed of his purpose, he suffered shipwracke on the Swedish shore, after which hee lost all hope of taking in these townes of the Vandals. For his lust and other wickednesse the land was punished with pestilence and famine: and afterwards having by sea lost his great treasures he had with him carryed out of the country, at length in Denmarke hee dyed childlesse 1448.

139. Carolus
C. 1448.

139. *Carolus Canuti*, after this nation had been some yeeres without a king, was by the Peeres of the land now loathing a forreine yoake, crowned king 1458. After he was come to the crowne, he subdued Norway; and being afterwards invaded and assaulted by the Dane, hee damnaifies him exceedingly. By reason of the insolency and misdemeanour of his governours and officers, and by the instigation of the Archbishop of Vpsalia, especially, the people of the land rebelled, and rose up in armes against him; and in the meane time that he went to Dantzick for succour from the king of Poland, they bring in and crowne *Christiernus* king of Denmarke. But in the meane time *Catillus* Bishop of Lincolnia,

pia, and nephew to the Archbishop, of a Prelate now becomes a man of warre, and gathering together what forces he was able, expells out of the kingdome both *Christierne* (who kept no covenant, nor yet performed any promise) and all his favourers and adherents: and at length in a memorable battle fought upon the ice, overthrowes *Christierne*, and puts his whole army to rout. After this the Bishop calls the king home out of Prussia, who being now returned, and having againe recovered the peoples love and good will, and growne now wiser to his cost, he places over them such officers as might give them better content. At length graced and adorned with as many worthy vertues as dayes and yeares in reigning, dyes in 1470.

After this *Charles* some reckon *Christierne* for 140. *Iohn* his sonne 141. and *Christierne Iohns* son 142. although others are of opinion they were titular kings onely, and rather intruders then true kings, and therefore the next shall be,

140. *Steno Sture*, *Sisters* sonne to the aforesaid *Charles*, not onely repelled *Christierne* and his army, now approached neere unto the walls of Stockholme, but put both himsele & his whole army to flight, and kept him from invading the countrey any more.

140. *Steno Sture.*
1

He subdued also afterward the same kings sonne *Iohn*, by meanes of some disagreement betwixt him and *Swanso* by the helpe of the Ruffians and some factious people brought in and

K 3 crowned:

crowned. At length bringing backe the captive Queene to her husband *Iohn*, being then in *Sma-landia*, having sickned at a feast, dyed the 30. yeare of his reigne. A great magnanimous and vertuous Prince, but yet in this, as it were, exceeding himselfe, in that hee refused the diademe royall being offered.

141 *Snanto*.

141 *Snanto*, Prince of the *Ostrogoths*, and a counsellor of the kingdome was elected king of the *Suetians*. Having made a confederacy with those of *Lubecke*, he made warre against *Christerne* the second, sonne to *Iohn* (whom many, (for the hatred they bare to the sonne,) did earnestly desire) against whom while as hee is making great preparation, hee dyes 1512, and of his raigne the 8. He was a vertuous Prince, liberall, mild, intermingled with a gratefull severitie.

142 *Steno Sture*
Sture 2^d

142 *Steno Sture*, younger sonne of *Snanto* succeeded in the government. This Prince by his prudence escaped the lying in wait of *Christerne* king of *Denmarke*, having sent to the private conference wherunto he was solicited, *Gaddus* and *Gustavus Ericson*. Afterwards stoutly and valiantly opposing *Christerne*, now come into the field with a very great army, and himselfe valiantly fighting, was at length shot thorow with a gunne.

He being now dead, and the *Swedish* dispersed and scattered, *Christerne*, by the Nobles of the *Danish* faction was crowned king; having at

a banquer the very day of his coronation, killed all the Nobility by him suspected to bee of the contrary faction. But by reason of his extraordinary cruelty, the same moneth he came, was againe expelled the kingdome.

Now before we proceed to the orderly succession of the ensuing kings, something may bee said concerning the king of Denmarke, and the originall of the claime he layes to the crowne of Sweden. *Christiern* the 1. of that name (of whom something hath been said already, the whole royall race of Denmark being now quite extinguished, of an Earle of Oldenburg, by the consent of the Peeres of the kingdome, was elected king, and installed in the throne Royall, and that chiefly by the commendation of *Adolphus* of Holstasia his mothers brother, and afterwards there arising some broyles and tumults in the kingdome of Sweden, the factious of the kingdome, of whom was chiefe *Iohannes Benedictus* Archbishop of Vpsalia, having before reiected their naturall king *Carolus Canutus*: and is the pretended right the Dane claimes to the kingdome of Sweden.

Something
concerning
the title the
kings of Den-
marke pre-
tend to the
crowne and
kingdome of
Sweden.

After his decease *Iohn* his sonne for the space of thirty two years continued king of Denmark. He was in like manner by the factious Goths elected king of Sweden, after they had reiected *Steno* the elder, who had succeeded his mothers brother *Charles*: but was in a short space after by *Swanto* (being the meanes of *Henningus Gad-*
dus

du Bishop of Lincopia, by the consent of the States of the land elected in the roome of *Steno*, againe driven out, and in many conflicts being still put to the worse, at length fled into Denmarke.

Christierne
the 2 invades
the countrey
of Sweden,

This *Suanto* shortly after dying, the Peeres of the kingdome after great alteration (the Danish faction willing to set against him *Ericus Trollus*) the memory of paternall worth and vertue prevailing, made choice of *Steno Sture*, the younger sonne of the aforesaid *Suanto*. Two years after the death of *Suanto Christierne* the second, succeeded in the kingdome of Denmarke, the greatest scourge that ever befell the kingdome of Sweden, who presently resolves to prosecute the pretended right, his father and grandfather had to this crowne,

Steno their new elected king seeing himselfe now, as he thought, settled in the peaceable possession of the kingdome, giving too much care to flatterers (often too frequent in Princes Courts) and by their evill counsel seduced, committed many grosse and fowle faults in his government; by which meanes there following an alienation of the minds of the Nobility, he lost likewise at length the love of many of the commons also.

The Dane who left no wind unfaile to bring his purpose to passe, thinking it now good fishing in a muddy water, took eftsone hold of this opportunity, and gathering together a great army,

army, he begirt Stockholme round about: but *Steno* likewise with a great army opposing him, raised the siege.

The wind in the meane time being contrary for his returne into Denmarke, for the space of three moneths he was put to an extreame great strait for want of provision for his army. *Steno*, who used all possible meanes to winne his love and favour, with all meanes of necessary provision for his countrey into Denmarke, supplied his present necessitie, granting him free leave to returne without any trouble or molestation. But this so great a curtesie and kindnesse was but ill requited. For foure yeares after, having about some matters of great importance, as he pretended, desired private conference with *Steno*, hee had almost yeilded to goe aboard the enemies ship.

A great ingratitude.

Being then thus prevented, he wished *Steno* to send him some men of note as Ambassadors to conferre with him: and having sent *Gaddus* and *Gustavus* sonne to *Ericus*, and after king, against his oath and promise, carries them both captiue into Denmarke.

This was but the beginning of the next yeres Tragedie.

Having then the next yeare gathered together a farre greater army then the former, he invaded the country of the Vestrogoths, and the battell being fought upon the ice, *Steno* being shot thorow the thigh with a gunne, dyes shortly after of

L

this

this wound, upon which followed the dissolution and dispersing of the Swedish army. Immediately after was *Christierne* by the Danish faction, in the principall city Stockholm elected and crowned king: having also after a solemne manner sworne the confirmation of all their privileges, and promised immunitie and pardon for whatsoever was past.

But the same day (fearing lest afterwards in his absence the sonnes of *Stena* might by the contrary faction be elected) having first commanded the gates of the City to be shut up, and invited to a feast the chiefe of all the Nobility of the contrary faction, in the sight of all the people, now trembling and quaking for feare, slew 94. of them, leaving their dead bodies in the great Court before the towne hall for the space of three dayes for a terrour to the people. The dead body of *Stena* was by the tyrants command taken out of the grave, and (as some write) after he had like a dogge torne it with his teeth, commanded to burne it to ashes with the others lately killed. The inhabitants were also by the rude souldiers, without any regard of sexe or age cruelly killed and murdered; and young children being hung up, their heads were cut off from their shoulders. The City was rifled and spoiled by the souldiers, and no manner of outrage and insolency omitted. After his departure from thence (as some write) he went into a monasterie, where he was entertained after the best manner the Monkes

Excessive
barbarous
cruelty.

More then
chance
cruelty.

Monkes were able : but after service, being Candlemasse day, he commanded to take the Abbot and all his Monkes, tying them hand and foot, and threw them into a deepe river running by : the Abbot having by some meanes untied himselfe was swimming a shore ; which being by him perceived, he caused to follow him with a boat and kill him :

Having thus committed many outrages and insolencies, the people of the land being much therewith distasted, tooke courage ; and about some 30000. in armes pursued him, now fleeing and marching more by night then by day, untill at length he came into Denmarke. Being now so embred in bloud, he could not refrain from crueltie even against his owne kindred, he was at length assaunted by *Frederick* Prince of Holstein, and those of Lubecke, and his conscience now affrighting him, with his wife *Isabella* the Emperours sister and his children, flees into Zealand, which was the third year after the massacre of Stockholme. 1523

L 2 CHAN.

CHAP. IX.

143 *Gustavus
Erickson I.*

124 *Gustavus I.* called *Erickson*, or sonne of *Ericus*, after long imprisonment, escaping out of prison, fled speedily out of Denmark, and was at length by the generall consent of the States now suruiuing, accepted for king of the Realme; being thereunto well furthered by those of the City of Lubecke, which supplied him with store of money.

This noble and praise-worthy Prince liued and reigned very peaceably with the love and good liking of his subiects the whole space of 38. yeares, and dyed in 1560.

Reformation
of religion in
the king-
dome of Swe-
den, in 1560.

The most memorable of his acts (and was it not memorable indeed?) was that hee banished out of his whole kingdome and dominions the superstitious worship of the Church of Rome, and thorow his whole dominions caused them to profess the reformed religion, according to the confession of *Ausbourg* or *Augustane* confession. And because we account the Danes usurpation to haue beene no right possession, therefore according to Historians we make him to follow in order 143. immediatly after *Sten*, whose daughter some say he marryed, howbeit if he so did, we reade of no issue he had by her.

The

The first wife therefore by whom he had any issue, was *Katharine* daughter to *Magnus*, Duke of Saxony, and by her he had 1. *Ericus* who succeeded him in his government. His second wife was *Margaret*, daughter to a noble knight *Abraham Lobeln*, governour of *Vestrogthia*, whom he married *An.* 1536. who bare unto him these children following.

1 *John* afterwards king of Sweden.

2 *Katharine*, married to the Earle of East-Friezland 1559. and bare to him *Enno*, *Gustavus*, *John* and *Christopher*, Earles of East-Friezland.

3 *Cecilie*, married to *Christopher* Marquess of Baden 1564. to whom she bare *Edward* called the Fortunate, *Christopher*, *Constans* and *Philip*.

4 *Magnus*, Duke of Ostrogthia, and dyed 1595.

5 *Steno*, and dyed a child.

6 *Anna*, married to *George John*, Count Palatine of Rhene, and Duke of Bavaria 1564. to whom she bare *George*, *Gustavus*, *John*, *Ruphel*, *Anna*, *Margaret*, and *Prsula*, married to the Duke of Wirttemberg.

7 *Charles*, who presently dyed.

8 *Sophia*, married to *Magnus* Duke of Saxony 1568. and bare to him *Gustavus* Duke of Saxony, who dyed at Holmia 1597.

9 *Elizabeth*, married to *Christopher*, Duke of Meckelburg, who had by her one only daughter, called *Margaret*, & married to the Megapolitane Duke.

10 *Charles*, Duke of Sudermania, &c.

This fruitfull Queene dyed in the yeare 1551.

After her decease he married againe *Katharine* daughter to *Gustavus Olaus*, Baron of Torpa, 1552, but had by her no children.

144 *Ericus* 8.

144 *Ericus* succeeded his father *Gustavus*, and was crowned in Stockholme 1561. This king for a certaine time waged warre against the Danes and city of Lubecke, and drew upon himselfe the hatred and evill will of all his neighbours: and as though this had yet beene but a small matter, he irritated his own people, whom he exceedingly discontented.

His brother *Iohn* who had marryed *Katharine*, sister to *Sigismund*, king of Polands widow, did altogether mislike his brothers turbulent courses and enterprizes; who in his returne from Revalia into Livonia, left with the Polonian king his kinsman a great summe of money, for the which this being put into his hands as a pledge, certaine castles and commanderies in the countrey of Livonia.

This fact his brother (otherwise very suspicious) interpreted in the worst sense, as though his brother had beene combined and ioynd in league with the Dane and Polonian, and for this cause with his whole forces assaults his brother, takes himselfe, wife, and whole family prisoners in a towne of Finland, called *Ako*, brings them all with him to Stockholme, where having first openly accused him, he cast him in-
to

to prison, where he continued for the space of
four whole yeares: besides, that he put to death
many of his familiar friends and acquaintance,
But at the four yeares end the case is quite al-
tered, his brother finding a meanes to free him-
selfe out of prison, takes his brother captive, and
makes him drinke of the same cup he had before
made him begin, with keeping him in close pri-
son during his whole life time 1568.

145 *Ericus* thus iustly thrust out of his throne, 145 *Iohn 2.*
his brother was with the unanimous, free and
generall consent of the whole State elected king
in his brothers turne.

During his reigne he had also great war with
but especially with the Dane, the Muscovite or
Ruffian. He was born 1537. and crowned 1569:
He married first *Katharine* daughter to *Sigismund*,
king of Poland, by whom he had,

1. *Sigismund*, now king of Poland.

2. *Anne*.

After this Queenes decease, he married one
Gunila, daughter to one *Axelurs Bielke de Here-*
seter, a noble Knight and governour of *Ostro-*
gothia, whom he married 1585. and by whom
he had

1 *Iohn*, who in the yeare 1612. married *Mary*
Elizabeth, daughter to *Charles* the 9. King of
Sweden.

2 *Charles*, borne 1550. first Duke of *Suder-*
mania, *Neriva* and *Vermelandia*, and afterwards
also elected king of Sweden.

This

This king *Iohn* constantly maintained the same religion of the *Augustane* confession, which his father had formerly professed; although underhand he suffered his sonne *Sigismund* by his mother *Katharine* to be educated in the Romish religion, which cost him no lesse then the losse of his kingdome of Sweden, as hereafter shall appeare.

And the better to secure his subiects of his constant perseverance in the religion he professed, he gave them his brother *Charles*, Duke of Finland (whom he loved dearely) for a pledge or pawne, that no innovation should therein be attempted, whom he also appointed by his last will and testament, during his sonnes absence, to be gouernour of the whole kingdome. This king dyed in the yeare 1592. 19. of November.

146 *Sigismundus.*

246 *Sigismundus*, sonne to the aforesaid *Iohn*, being before during his fathers life time in 1590 beene designed and appointed king of Poland (being during his fathers life time, elected king of Poland, where he also lived and reigned at the time of his fathers death) was in the yeare 1599 crowned king of Sweden, and the very day of the Epiphanie was appointed for this purpose. Now there was in the kings company one *Franciscus mala spina*, Bishop of *Verlia* in Italy, the Popes *Nuncio*, whom the king and his followers much desired to performe the solemne rites of the Coronation; and this Prelate was of opinion, that if the States of Sweden had once given way

way to this beginning, the Romish religion might more easily afterwards be againe introduced. But against this with might and maine did *Adamus Andracanus*, then Archbishop of Vpsalia oppose, affirming, that it was flat against the lawes and constitutions of the kingdome that any other but the Archbishop of Vpsalia should set the diademe royall upon his head: and besides, that he must now sweare to maintaine that religion now professed within the kingdome of Sweden, according to the *Augustane* confession, exhibited to *Charles* the. fift Emperour, professed by his grandfather *Gustavus*, and his owne father *Iohn* the 3. and by a late synod holden at Vpsalia, by the whole states of the kingdome confirmed; and that he shall not assigne or grant any Church or Churches in any towne of Sweden to any other religion then that of the *Augustane* confession. And further, that during the time of his abode in Sweden, he should be contented with the service performed within the private chapell of his owne palace. Against this did oppose the Peeres and Nobles of poland that accompanied the king: howbeit the Peeres of Sweden were resolute in their purpose, insomuch that some dayes were thus spent in alteration. At length about mid Ianuary, seeing no remedy, it was agreed that the bishop of Vpsalia should performe such rites as belonged to the coronation, which was accordingly performed.

The oath of
Sigmund.

Ericus Sparce also Chancellour of the kingdome, administred unto the king his solemne oath; he reciprocally answering him, and promising first, that he would maintaine iustice and truth within his kingdome, and that he would punish and suppress all iniustice and lying, that he would doe iustice to all the Swedish nation, as well rich as poore, and that according to the lawes and statutes of the kingdome, he should governe the same, and that by the counsell and consent of his brother Prince *Charles*, and the senate or counsell of the kingdome, that he shall consult with the natural inhabitants of the kingdome, and not with strangers: that hee shall bring no strangers within the realme; that hee shall commit the castles and forts of the kingdome, and the deserts of Vpsalia to none but the natives of the countrey; that he shall impose no new tribute or tax upon the subiect, unlesse in case of great necessitie for the defence of the kingdome, in feare of any intestine commotion or sedition: when the kings sonne or daughter is to be marryed, when the king is to make any solemne perambulation thorow his whole kingdome, or something for the reparation of the deserts of Vpsalia shall be required.

Moreover, that he should confirme all privileges and immunities heretofore granted to the Peeres of the land, the whole people and the clergie thereof, and that by all meanes possible, he should procure peace and tranquillitie to all his

his ſubjects, adding laſtly this claufe to the oath,
*So God be good to my ſoule and body as I from my
 heart ſwear to obſerve all the premiſſes.*

After this was a ſolemn aſſembly of the whole
 States of the kingdom, or a Parliament called
 at Stockeholme, wherein was conſulted of the
 government of the kingdom, during the kings
 abſence, and divers good and wholeſome lawes
 enacted.

In the moneth of Iuly next after the king de-
 parted againe into Poland.

But ſome few yeares after, hee was by the
 ſame States againe abdicated and quite reiect-
 ed from ever having any right or intereſt in the go-
 vernment of the kingdom of Sweden, and was
 in a Parliament holden at Stockeholme 1590.
 confirmed.

Abdication
 of king Sig-
 mund.

And againe, in another Parliament holden at
 Lincopla 1600. as well he himſelfe as all his iſ-
 ſue and off-ſpring are for ever excluded from the
 ſucceſſion to the kingdom of Sweden. The rea-
 ſons were diuers, but eſpecially for ſending an
 army of ſtrangers into the countrey, quite con-
 trary to his oath and promiſe; the which, if
 their plot had taken effect, might have over-
 throwne the whole State, beſides the ruine of
 religion. There were divers other cauſes pub-
 liſhed in print, as the ſtory mentions, the which
 I have not as yet ſcene. But withall in the abdi-
 cation of this king, this condition was inſerted,
 that if within fixe moneths after the finiſhing of

the last Parliament holden at Lincopia, this king *Sigismund* would send over into Sweden his son *Vladislans*, to be governed and ruled by his Uncle prince *Charles*, and to be educated in the religion then professed in the kingdom of Sweden; that as soon as he were come to yeeres capable of government, they would receive and acknowledge him for ever afterwards for their lawfull king and governour: the which motion not being entertained, nor yet any answer within this space returned, their former decree of abdication of him and his seed was there solemnly ratified and confirmed.

Sigismund married first *Anna* daughter to *Charles*, Archduke of Austria, by whom hee had,

1. *Anna Maria*.
2. *Katharine*.
3. *Vladislans*, designed for King of Poland.
4. *Christopher*, cut out of his mothers wombe, and shortly after, both he and his mother dyed.

Sigismund thus solemnely reiected, and put besides the Crowne and Kingdom of Sweden, his brother *Iohn* next unto him, according to the ordinary course and custome should have succeeded: but by reason hee was suspected to bee too much addicted to his elder brother, king of Poland, and therefore assigning him large and ample meanes suitable to his

his birth and parentage, they made choice of the youngest brother *Charles* to take upon him the government of the kingdome, who notwithstanding would not for a good while accept of the regale title.

Charles therefore at length, at the earnest solicitation of the whole estates tooke the government upon him, borne in 1550. and at first, Duke of Sudermania, Nericia, and Verulandia, and after three yeares government without the regale title, at length in the yeare 1607. accepted of the same.

This noble and worthy Prince swore to the maintenance of religion, and the lawes and constitutions of the kingdome, as hath beene lately declared, all which hee did accordingly performe. The Peere of the kingdome, for his worth and valour, and many good offices he had performed for the peace and preservation of the State, were not onely contented this dignity should be conferred upon himselfe, but consented also that the same should be confirmed to his heires and successours for ever, which sayling then was the same to returne to his elder brother *Iohn*, and his heires male.

It was also agreed upon, that by reason of divers inconveniences arising from this root that sometimes the kings of Sweden have accepted of another kingdome, and by that meanes often residing in another countrey; it was therefore likewise enacted and agreed upon, that

An act against
the accepting
of a forreine
kingdome,
unlesse he re-
fise himselfe
in Sweden.
His warres a-
gainst Den-
marke and
Russia,

that no hereditary Prince, and heire apparant to the crowne of Sweden, shall hencefoorth accept of any forreine kingdome, unlesse he resolve neverthelesse to live and continue in the same kingdome of Sweden.

This noble king after he came to the Crown, waged warre with the king of Denmarke, and at one and the same time with the Russian also. For *Iuan Wasilienitz Suski*, with many of the Peeres being in his chiefe City Mosco very straitly besieged by the Polonians, hee sent for aide and succour to this *Charles* king of Sweden; there being then great danger, not of the losse of the king and his Nobles onely, but even of the utter overthrow and ruine of his whole dominion.

This Prince therefore sent with great expedition under the command of *Lairus de la Garde*, Earle of Leccho, and Arch-marshall of the kingdome of Sweden, a great army, wherewith he raised the siege, overthrew the enemies forces, and set at libertie this distressed Prince, and all his Peeres.

The aforenamed *Suski* making shew of a gratefull acknowledgement of so great a kinnesse received, not onely promised, but also sealed some deeds, whereby hee freely gave unto this king *Charles*, and to his heires and successors kings of Sweden for ever, certaine territories and lordships, together with the townes, castles, and forts thereunto belonging. But the perfor-

mance was not answerable to promise: for this unthankfull perfidious Prince sent secretly to the captaine of one of his castles, wishing him with some forces to intercept those deers, together with the money agreed upon for the soldiers pay. King *Charles*, by such an iniury irritated (and blame him not) raises againe new forces, invades the countrey (the Polonian having now likewise seized upon Mosco the chiefe City) he takes in Rerxholme, and possesse himselfe of a great part of the countrey round about. But while he is now in the midst of his good success, behold cruell *Charles* suddenly cuts the thread of his life, and so by this meanes, together with his hereditarie dominions leaves likewise this warre to be finished by his sonne *Gustavus Adolphus*, at this time king of Sweden, whereof more hereafter.

He dyed of a great sicknesse in a warre against Denmark: *An. 1611. Octob. 30.*

His first wife was *Mary* daughter to *Lewis* Elector, and Count Palatine of Rhene, whom he married, *An. 1579*, and had by her,

1 *Margaret Elizabeth*, and died at the age of 53 years.

2 *Elizabeth Sabina*, who dyed also young.

3 *Lewis*, who died instantly after his birth.

4 *Katharine*, borne in 1584. and in 1614. married to the illustrious Prince *John Casimir*, Prince Palatine of Rhene, and Duke of Bavaria.

5. *Gustavus*, who dyed a child.

6. *Mary*, who dyed also young.

This vertuous *Queene* dyed of her selfe in the yeere 1580.

His second wife was *Christina*, daughter to *Adolphus*, Duke also of *Holsatia*, who bare to him

1 *Christina*, who lived not long.

2 *Gustavus Adolphus*, the illustrious and victorious king of Sweden, and born in anno 1594 Decemb. 9.

3. *Mary Elizabeth* 1596. who in the yeare 1612. was married to *John*, an hereditary Prince of the kingdome, and Duke of *Ostrogothia*.

4. *Charles Philippe*, a hereditary Prince, and Duke of *Sudermania*, *Nericia*, and *Vermlandia* 1601.

He dyed in *Livonia* unmarried.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

*Of the Noble, Illustrious, and invincible
Prince, great Gustavus Adolphus,
the 2. King of Sweden, Goths,
and Vandals, &c. and some
of his Acts before his en-
tering into Ger-
many.*

148 **G**ustavus Adolphus borne the ninth of De-
cembr. 1594. as said is, being but of a
tender age for the swaying of the scepter royall,
his father dying in 1611. he being then but 17.
yeares of age, was crowned in 1617: Consider-
ing then his young yeares, and laying them in
one scale, and the waight of affaires lying on his
shoulders in the other, we may most iustly won-
der and admire at Gods might and power in ma-
king him a fit instrument to effect such matters,
as I doubt not but after-ages shall admire the
same. In the yeare 1620. he marryed *Mary Eli-
nor*, sister to the illustrious Prince *George Willi-
am*, Marquis of Brandenburg, one of the Prin-
ces Electors of the sacred Empire, who although
she bare him some children, yet lived they not
long.

148 Gustavus
Adolphus 2.

long. In the yeare 1624. she bare him a daughter.

1. *Christina*, but dyed the same yeare.

The next yeare after she bare him againe another daughter, called also

2. *Christina*, yet living, and in the yeare 1627 she was in a Parliament then holden at Stockeholme, declared here apparent to the crowne of Sweden. It hath been a little before related how his father *Charles* the ninth of that name died, during his warre with Denmark, and withall hath beene shewed, how at the same time the same Prince had hot warre with the Prince of Russia: by which may easily appeare into what a labyrinth of troubles was this young king at his first comming to the crowne involved. In both these warres he carryed his affaires so well, that thorow the helpe of Almighty God he hath procured himselfe ever since a firme and inviolable peace with that great Prince. He had with the Dane divers conflicts, yet alwayes demeaned himselfe so worthily that he came off with great honour and credit; so that at length that great king seeing hee had to meddle with his match, was willing to accōodate his Marriall thoughts, to entertaine a treatie of peace: and so these two great Princes of mortall enemies, became loving and kind friends, and have since confirmed a Arait league of amity and friendship. As for the Russian Prince, he had with him yet some greater difficulty to undergoe, there resting some strong,

His war with
the king of
Denmarke.

(31)

strong, and almost impregnable places to be taken, and the evidences concerning such territories, as the Russian had, for good consideration, assigned his father, to bee recovered. And although my purpose bee not particularly to enlarge my selfe upon all the severall occurrences of this warre; yet are there in the same, some things to be observed, not unworthy the readers consideration; whereof I will give but a touch.

After his fathers decease then, having settled the affaires of his kingdome at home; although he had to deale with so potent an enemy as the king of Denmarke, as hath beene said already; yet did he not neglect this warre against the Russian; and for this purpose prepared a great army to prosecute that which his father had left unfinished. Now it is to bee understood that these forts and places here tooke in from the Russian Prince, are the strongest holds, and as it were, the very keyes of all the Russian Dominion. This countrey is corruptly called Reaholme, from a strong City and Castle seated in two little Islands in the mouth of the river Woken, in the one of which the Castle; and in the other the City is seated; although the right name of this countrey among Historians be knowne by the name Carelia. But among all these strong holds & castles, none is so be compar'd with the strong fort Norreburg, which hath therefore hitherto ever beene holden invincible; untill now of

His war with
the Russian
Prince.

The country
of Carelia
corruptly cal-
led Reaholme
taken in.

The invinci-
ble force of
Norreburg

late experience hath taught us the contrary. It is built in a little Iland in the mouth of the swift river Nerva, and by reason of the breadth of the river could not be battered with ordnance. This strong castle therefore being of so great importance, was never unfurnished. But the great God of heaven, who according to his good will and pleasure, disposes of all these sublunary things, and infatuates the wisdom of the wise, delivered this invincible fort into the hands of an invincible Prince: a presage, no doubt, of his future, great and glorious victories. But the manner is yet more admirable: for within the soldiers were not unfurnished of sufficient food, and the enemies force (as said is) they needed not much to feare; but within their mouthes and throats there grew so many great warts, that although they had food sufficient, yet could they not feed on the same, nor yet swallow down any sustenance, for the which cause they were forced to surrender this strong fort into his maiesties hands. And so he that made the walls of *Iericho* at the sound of a rammes horne to fall downe, to make a way for his owne people of *Israel* to enter this City, found out this way to take in this invincible fort. And whosoever sees not the same providence accompanying & prospering him in this so great a warre now undertaken against the whole power of the *Austrian* house and the Catholike league, I thinke is more than pur-blind. There is in that same countrey another strong Castle,

The strange
manner of
taking in the
Castle of
Nagzburg

Castle *Iuanogorod*, seated on the top of a high rocke, in an *Isthmus*, or narrow plaine, a great part thereof being environed with this swift river. And although on the west side, as it looketh towards the river it might be bated; yet both that way, as likewise both the south and north parts were well defended by this river; and on the east there was a low valley, digged by natures owne industry, where the people had their habitation, the countrey about being plain and leuell, and so high that the ordnance could touch onely the tops of the turrets, and goe no lower. Neither yet was there any undermining by reason of that soile which was altogether rockie. This fort notwithstanding, together with the former and many more were by this same king taken in the yeare 1617, in so much that this great Prince was then put in no small feare of loosing all or the greater part of his dominion, whereof there was then no small danger. Wherefore the great Knezor or Duke, *Michael Feodorouitz*, sonne to the former perfidious *Iwani Vasilienitz Suski*, earnestly suing for peace, it was at length by the mediation of king *Iames* of famous memory effected, and in the yeare 1618. fully finished and agreed upon. And thus were those aforementioned townes and forts, and divers others belonging to this *Carelia Ruthenica*, or countrey of *Rexholme*, together with all the deeds and evidences thereunto pertaining, resigned over and delivered in-

The taking in
of the strong
fort *Iuanogorod*.

to the hands of this king, and for ever annexed unto the Crowne of Sweden; and all other places during this warre taken from the Russian, againe to him restored; as in the articles of agreement in 18. more at length is to be seene. Neither was this king then past 21. yeares of age, when he had brought to a happy end two so great and important warres. Now after this happy and peaceable conclusion, having established peace in al his Prouinces, he gave nothimself over to his lustfull pleasures (as is often too customary with young Princes) nor to drowne himselfe with sinnefull delights; but gaue himselfe wholly to beautifie and adorne this peaceable kingdome, whereof shee was now fully possessed; which could no better be effected, then by confirming the ancient good and wholesome lawes and constitutions of the kingdome, adding some others as occasion required. And therefore, as was already touched, he not onely reinforced the former lawes and constitutions concerning trafficke and commerce betwixt the sea townes, but added also divers others, tending to that same purpose; together with many other things, whereon for brevity I may not now insist.

Confirmation
of the ancient
lawes concern-
ing traffick:
and commerce
betwixt the
sea townes.

But that he might leave a perpetuall memorie all to the Christian world, that he was as well a favourer of *Minerva* as of *Mars*, hee hath left thereof a sufficient prooffe to all after ages. During the reigne of *Erius Balbus*, the then Archbishop

bishop of Vpfalla, *lexlorn* instituted and founded in the same City a colledge of 4 professors; and afterwards the number of professors being increased, together with an addition of far greater meanes, it was in the year 1476. by Pope *Sixtus* the 4. erected into the forme of an Vniuersitie, and adorned with the like priuiledges, as that of Bononia. This Vniuersitie by iniurie of time and devouring warres being much endamaged, and having lost much of it's ancient splendour and beauty, was again by the late deceased *Charles* the 9. as it were, out of her ashes not onely restored to former dignity and splendor, but a good increase also added to her former beauty. And this same invincible king now living, to testifie to posterity the love he beareth to learning, hath so increased both the number of learned professors and their maintenance, that now it may well be compared with many of the best Vniuersities of Europe; and lest it should at any time hereafter by reason of the want or uncertainty of meanes come to ruine or decay, did in the year 1624. out of his owne revenues settle upon the same very great and large means, and confirmed the same in most large and ample manner, and made the possession of these lands and rents, as sure and firme as the best Noblemans of the kingdome.

The Vniuersitie of Vpfalla is by him much enriched and adorned.

This Prince, after he had lived a few yeares in peace, was againe intangled in a new warre with his Vncle *Sigismund* king of Polonia, in the which

His war with
his Vncle, Si-
gismund king
of Poland,

which he tooke from him many strong townes and forts of no small importance, without any losse to himselfe (for he made warre in his enemies countrey) both in the kingdome of Poland, it selfe, in the Duchie of Lithuania, and in the rich countrey of Prussia; so that if this king had continued as he began, and affaires of a higher nature and straine had not invited him another way, notwithstanding the ayde the Emperor his brother in law sent him, he had, perhaps, ere now beene deprived of a great part, if not of all his great dominion. The which by him wisely, and in time foreseene, he earnestly sued both to our gracious kings maiestie now living, and to the king of France to mediate a faire agreement betwixt him and his nephew; the which was accordingly performed the 29. of Septemb. 1629. a truce and cessation of armes beeing for sixe yeares after ensuing there agreed upon: by vertue of which agreement the king of Sweden restored againe to his Vncle many places by him taken in the kingdome of Poland, and Duchie of Lithuania; howbeit he reteineth still many good townes and castles in the countrey of Prussia. The particular articles of their agreement for avoiding tediousnesse of set purpose I here passe by; and who so is desirous to see the same, may have recourse to the histories.

THE

*The entering of the invincible king of Sweden,
great Gustavus Adolphus into Germanie
with a great Armie, Anno 1630. With a
touch of some principall exploits by
him since that time atchie-
ved and brought
to passe.*

R *Adolphus*, Earle of Halsburg, being in the
yeare 1274. crowned Emperour at Aquis-
granum or Aix, layed the first foundation of the
greatnes of the *Austrian* house. This Prince then
besides that with many great lordships, partly
by force and violence, and partly by purchase he
much increased his hereditary dominions; the
country of Austria also by want of a lawfull suc-
cessour fell into this Emperors hands to dispose
of; which he estsoone conferred upon his sonne
Albertus. Into this Austria then were incorpo-
rated all these other dominions. *Radolphus* being
dead, *Adolphus* Earle of Nassau was elected Em-
peror, and afterwards by the aforesaid *Albertus*
killed, who got himselfe afterward chosen Em-
perour. This Prince likewise spared no paines,
but improved his utmost power and means for
the increasing of this already grounded greatnes.
And this made him so eager an enemy to the
O Helve-

Helvetian liberty, labouring by all meanes, direct or indirect, to hooke in whatsoever he could compasse to make his sons great, and to advance the now rising Austrian house; yea, so eager was he in prosecuting his purpose, that he spared not the very monasteries and religious houses, but either bought out right what might thus be purchased, or else procured himselfe and his sons to be made patrons and protectors of such ecclesiasticall places, a faire way for future possession. But the uniuert murder of his predecessor, being by his own brothers sonne revenged (who killed this ambitious *Albert*) and all his covetousnesse and ambition now layed in the dust; the Princes of this Austrian house, as they had now & then their turnes in this supreme authority, so were they not wanting to themselves and successors, but as time and opportunity were offered, went on in their predecessors footsteps. At length, after the death of *Sigismund* the Emperour in the yeare 1438, another *Albert* of this Austrian house, and sonne in law to the aforesaid *Sigismund* was elected Emperour; the which his successors (having now yet once againe gotten the ball before them) have kept close unto themselves almost for the space of 200 yeares, even untill this very day; having also afterwards added to their former greatnesse the kingdome of Hungaria, Bohemia, with the appurtenances thereof, Silesia, Moravia, the one and other Lusatia, and become also at several times, Lords
and

Albert killed.

Another *Albert* Emperour.

Wonderfull
greatnes of
the house of
Austria,

and masters of Stiria, Carinthin, and Sirolis; and by marriage afterwards gotten in the 17 Prouinces. At length *Charles* the fifth (as though this house had not yet bin great enough) brought for his share the kingdomes of Spaine and Portugall, together with all the kingdomes and dominions thereupon depending: as namely the kingdom of Naples, Sicilie, and Duchie of Milan; besides the West-Indies, and all the riches of that Western world, with some thing in the East-Indies also. All this notwithstanding, this great Monarch, according to his *plus ultra*, not contented with all these dominions; aimed yet further at the subversion and overthrow both of true religion and the liberty of Germany, and began to act such a tragedy in high Germany, as his sonne *Philip* afterwards attempted in the low countries: for the which cause to have Pope *Leo* the 10. for his friend, as he had before anathematized *Luther*, so this Emperor to act his part, proscribes him. This plot for a while succeeded according to his wishes, insomuch that *John Fredericke*, Prince elector, and the Landgrave of Hessen Protestors and maintainers of the true reformed religion preached by *Luther*, and the Germane liberty were in open field overthrown their forces dispersed, and they themselves taken prisoners. But at length, *Maurice*, Duke of Saxonie the Emperours Generall, and newly possessed, not onely of his kinsmans lands and possessions, but of his electorate dignity also,

Charles the 5. attempted the overthrow of true religion, together with the Germane liberty.

contrary to the Emperours expectation, turning his power against himselfe, forces him, not onely to a restitution of the captives, but likewise to a settled peace and liberty of religion within the whole Germane countryes: and so it did here plainly appeare how God brought light out of darknes.

The Iesuites, the incendiaries of the Christian world, envying the peace and prosperitie of the same, as in other parts, so in this countrey of Germany have they laboured to overthrow and subvert both the State of the true reformed Church and common-wealth. And although they have been a long time proiecing such a plot, yet could it not so conveniently be brought about untill such time as *Fredericke primus*, Palatine Elector, having accepted of the Bohemian Crowne, being freely and lawfully thereunto elected, this viperous generation, being of a martiall breed, failed not to lay hold on such an offered opportunitie; and therefore cease not to incense and stirre up the Emperor *Ferdinand* the 2. (of himselfe sensible enough of any thing that might but in shew derogate from the dignity of the Austrian house) to prosecute that which before had been proiected. And thus was this Noble Prince deprived not onely of his kingdom of Bohemia, but of all his hereditary dominions and electorate dignitie. And whereas many ignorant of the Iesuites farre fetched secret stratagems, did verily beleve that now they were attained

attained to the utmost end they aimed at, it appeared farre otherwise. For now the fire that so long lay covered under the ashes breakes forth, and sets upon a sudden all these flourishing Provinces of Germany on fire: and the visard now remooved their purpose, was made manifest to the blindest eye-sight; to wit, the totall ruine and overthrow of the true religion in many, yea in most places of Germany professed, the reducing of them againe to the Romish superstition, and utter overthrow of the liberties of the Roman Empire: whose designs whosoever, in defence of Gods cause and liberties of their owne countrey, did any way oppose, have been in most barbarous manner prosecuted and persecuted with fire and sword, and many forced to forsake their ancient inheritances to save their lives and keepe a good conscience, in still professing that religion wherein they had heretofore beene brought up. Others againe more pusillanimous and loath to loose all for Christ, yet besides, a shameful and perfidious abjuration of that truth which before they had professed, were yet notwithstanding forced to yeeld to such slavish and servile conditions, as the insolency of a victorious enemy was pleased to impose upon them.

When this tyranny had now at least, for the space of tenne yeares beene after a rigid manner prosecuted, it pleased Almighty God of his infinite goodnesse, all other meanes now failing, in pittie and compassion to his poore afflicted

Church, now destitute of the least appearance of any humane helpe, to raise up meanes of deliverance, where, I am sure, it was least expected, even that illustrious and victorious king of Sweden, Captaine of the Lords host.

Gustavus Adolphus, King of the Swethens, Goths, and Vandals, arrived in Pomer, in February, *An. 1630.* and landed neere unto the Isles of Rugen, and Vslome, at a little village, called Pennemund, with no more at the first, then 6000 souldiers. Himselfe comming on shoare, falls downe, and powres out this vnto God, *O Lord*, thou that rulest over the Heavens, the earth, and the vast sea, I cannot sufficiently giue thee thanks, that thou hast preserved me so graciously in this perillous journey; *O Lord* I render thanks vnto thee, and giue praise vnto thee, from the very bottome of my heart, beseeching thee, seeing thou knowest, that this voyage, my purpose and intent tends not to my owne, but onely to thy glory and honour, and for the comfort and helpe of thy afflicted Church, that if now the time, and appointed houre be come, Assist me further with thy grate and blessing, & grant me a prosperous wind, and good weather, that I may behold the rest of my Army with a joyfull eye, which I have left behind me picked up, out of diuers nations, to the end that with them, I may advance forward thy holy worke. Amen.

The Kings Officers and Councell, stepping on land after him, and hearing such a zealous prayer, comming from him in this manner, could not forbear weeping, which the King perceiuing, sayd

said vnto them, Weepe not my friends, but pray fervently, from the bottome of your hearts, the more yee pray, the more victory God will giue you, for earnest prayer is more then the gaining of halfe a battle. It seemes, since that time, that the Kings prayer hath auailed much with God, and how mightily the Lord hath been with him, in taking in many countries, cities, and townes, in overthrowing the Emperours invincible Army, and that of the Catholike League, and the mighty increasing of his Armie, since his first landing. Other particulars may giue satisfaction to the Reader; to God the onely author, and giuer of them, be given immortal praise. Amen.

F I N I S